

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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FILER

METROPOLITAN SERIES FUND

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BlackRock Legacy Large Cap Growth Portfolio

Class A, Class B and Class E Shares

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio (including the documents listed below) online at www.metlife.com/variablefunds. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-638-7732 or by sending an e-mail request to RCG@metlife.com. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, and the Portfolio's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, including the notes to the financial statements, the financial highlights and the report of the Portfolio's independent registered public accounting firm, all of which are included in the Annual Report of the Portfolio, dated December 31, 2011, are all incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. This Summary Prospectus is intended for individuals who have purchased certain variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts (collectively, "Contracts") from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and its affiliates and is not intended for use by other investors.

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. These fees and expenses are based on the year ended December 31, 2011, and are expressed as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets over that period. The table and the Example below do not reflect the fees, expenses or withdrawal charges imposed by the Contracts. See the Contract prospectus for a description of those fees, expenses and charges. If Contract expenses were reflected, the fees and expenses in the table and Example would be higher.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)—**None**

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

	Class A	Class B	Class E
Management Fee	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%	0.15%
Other Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.73%	0.98%	0.88%
Fee Waiver(1)	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.01%)
Net Operating Expenses(1)	0.72%	0.97%	0.87%

(1) MetLife Advisers, LLC has contractually agreed, for the period April 30, 2012 through April 30, 2013, to reduce the Management Fee for each Class of the Portfolio to the annual rate of 0.73% for the first \$300 million of the Portfolio's average daily net assets, 0.705% for the next \$700 million and 0.65% for amounts over \$1 billion. This arrangement may be modified or discontinued prior to April 30, 2013, only with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Portfolio.

Example

The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that you reinvest all of your dividends and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The Example also assumes the expiration of the fee waiver agreement after one year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Class A	Class B	Class E
1 Year	\$ 74	\$ 99	\$ 89
3 Years	\$ 232	\$ 311	\$ 280
5 Years	\$ 405	\$ 541	\$ 487
10 Years	\$ 906	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,083

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 83% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

BlackRock Advisors, LLC ("BlackRock"), subadviser to the Portfolio, under normal market conditions, invests at least 80% of the Portfolio's net assets in a portfolio of large capitalization equity securities. BlackRock considers large capitalization equity securities to be those issued by companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase by the Portfolio, of at least \$1 billion. The Portfolio will, under normal circumstances, invest primarily in equity securities issued by companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase by the Portfolio, of at least \$2 billion.

The Portfolio may invest in foreign securities, derivatives, convertible securities, investment companies, exchange traded funds, forward commitments and when-issued and delayed delivery securities.

Stock Selection

The Portfolio invests primarily in stocks believed by BlackRock to have long-term growth potential. In selecting stocks, BlackRock seeks to identify large capitalization stocks with sustainable above-average earnings growth. The Portfolio intends to invest its assets in approximately 60-80 U.S.-traded companies, although the number of holdings may vary. The Portfolio typically will be fully invested. A significant portion of the Portfolio's assets are expected to be invested in stocks of companies listed in the Russell 1000 Growth Index. The Portfolio seeks to outperform the Russell 1000 Growth Index over a market cycle. The Russell 1000 Growth Index tracks growth companies included in the Russell 1000 Index, which is composed of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization. As of December 31, 2011, the Russell 1000 Index included companies with market capitalizations of \$116.71 million and above. The Portfolio may from time to time emphasize one or more growth sectors. In addition, BlackRock tries to manage risk relative to the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

BlackRock seeks to invest in fundamentally sound companies with strong managements, superior earnings growth prospects, and attractive relative valuations. BlackRock emphasizes fundamental research in seeking to successfully identify and invest in these companies. BlackRock's disciplined investment process emphasizes bottom-up stock selection and risk management techniques.

Primary Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio through a Contract is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed by, any bank, and is not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. Government.

The value of your investment in the Portfolio may be affected by one or more of the following risks, which are described in more detail in "Primary Risks of Investing in the Portfolio" in the Prospectus, any of which could cause the Portfolio's return or the price of its shares to decrease or could cause the Portfolio's yield to fluctuate. Please note that there are many other circumstances that could adversely affect your investment and prevent the Portfolio from reaching its objective, which are not described here.

Market Risk. The Portfolio's share price can fall because of, among other things, a decline in the market as a whole, deterioration in the prospects for a particular industry or company, or changes in general economic conditions, such as prevailing interest rates and investor sentiment. Significant disruptions to the financial markets could adversely affect the liquidity and volatility of securities held by the Portfolio.

Market Capitalization Risk. Investing primarily in issuers in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) carries the risk that due to current market conditions that category may be out of favor with investors. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of smaller companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers. In addition, there is typically less publicly available information about small capitalization companies, and their stocks may have a more limited trading market than stocks of larger companies.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles such as growth or value tend to shift in and out of favor, depending on market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment. The Portfolio may outperform or underperform other funds that employ a different investment style.

Focused Investment Risk. Substantial investments in a particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector make the Portfolio's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector than a portfolio that invests more broadly.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities because, among other things, they involve risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations and reporting standards and practices to which U.S. and foreign issuers are subject. To the extent foreign securities are denominated in foreign currencies, their values may be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities are typically increased by investing in emerging market countries.

Derivatives Risk. The Portfolio may invest in derivatives to obtain investment exposure, enhance return or “hedge” or protect its assets from an unfavorable shift in the value or rate of a reference instrument. Derivatives can significantly increase the Portfolio’ s exposure to market risk, credit and counterparty risk (the risk that an issuer or counterparty will default or become less creditworthy) and other risks. Derivatives may be illiquid and difficult to value. Because of their complex nature, some derivatives may not perform as intended. As a result, the Portfolio may not realize the anticipated benefits from a derivative it holds or it may realize losses. Derivative transactions may create investment leverage, which may increase the Portfolio’ s volatility and may require the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio securities when it may not be advantageous to do so.

Convertible Securities Risk. Investments in convertible securities may be subject to market risk, credit and counterparty risk (the risk that an issuer or counterparty will default or become less creditworthy), interest rate risk (the risk that the value of an investment in an income-producing security will decrease as interest rates rise) and other risks associated with investments in

BlackRock Legacy Large Cap Growth Portfolio

equity and fixed income securities, depending on the price of the underlying security and the conversion price. In addition, a convertible security may be bought back by the issuer at a time and a price that is disadvantageous to the Portfolio.

Investment Company and Exchange Traded Fund Risk. An investment in an investment company or exchange-traded fund, or ETF, involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying securities. An investment company or ETF may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. The Portfolio must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's or ETF's fees and expenses. Shares of a closed-end investment company or ETF may trade at a premium or discount to the net asset value of its portfolio securities.

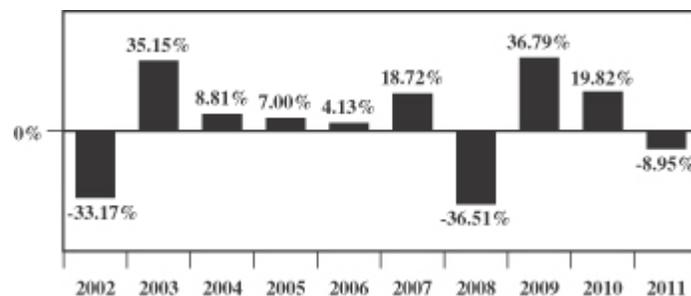
Forward Commitment, When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities Risk. Investments in forward commitments and when-issued and delayed delivery securities are subject to the risk that the value or yield of the securities the Portfolio is obligated to purchase may decline below the agreed upon purchase price or expected yield before the securities are actually issued or delivered. These investments may create a form of investment leverage, which may increase the Portfolio's volatility and may require the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio securities when it may not be advantageous to do so.

Past Performance

The information below shows the volatility of the Portfolio's returns from year to year and how the Portfolio's average annual returns over time compare with those of a broad-based securities market index. Both the bar chart and table assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Note that the results in the bar chart and table do not include the effect of Contract charges. If these Contract charges had been included, performance would have been lower. As with all mutual funds, past returns are not a prediction of future returns. On May 1, 2004, the Portfolio changed its subadviser from Fred Alger Management, Inc. ("Alger") to State Street Research & Management Company ("State Street Research") and also changed its investment objective and principal investment strategies. On January 31, 2005, BlackRock succeeded State Street Research as subadviser to the Portfolio. The performance information set forth below reflects the management of Alger, State Street Research and BlackRock.

The bar chart below shows you the performance of the Portfolio's Class A shares for the last ten full calendar years and indicates how it has varied from year to year. The Portfolio can also experience short-term performance swings as indicated in the high and low quarter information at the bottom of the chart. The table below compares the Portfolio's average annual compounded total returns for each class with index returns. For more information about indexes, please see "Index Description" in the Prospectus. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Year-by-Year Total Return as of December 31 of Each Year



Highest Quarter	2nd - 2003	17.33%
Lowest Quarter	4th - 2008	-23.07%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2011

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
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Class A	-8.95%	2.38%	2.11%	-	-
Class B	-9.15%	2.12%	N/A	5.70%	7-30-02
Class E	-9.06%	2.23%	1.95%	-	-
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for mutual fund fees or expenses)	2.64%	2.50%	2.60%	-	-

Management

Adviser. MetLife Advisers, LLC (“MetLife Advisers”) is the Portfolio’s investment adviser.

Subadviser. BlackRock Advisors, LLC (the “Subadviser”) is the subadviser to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers. **Lawrence Kemp**, Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc., has managed the Portfolio since 2013. He is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Tax Information

For information regarding the tax consequences of Contract ownership, please see the prospectus for the relevant Contract.

Payments to Insurance Companies and Their Affiliates

The Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts issued by insurance companies that are affiliated with the Portfolio and MetLife Advisers. As a result of these affiliations, the insurance companies may benefit more from offering the Portfolio as an investment option in the Contracts than offering other unaffiliated portfolios. The Portfolio and its related companies may also make payments to the sponsoring insurance companies (or their affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. The benefits to the insurance companies of offering the Portfolio over unaffiliated portfolios and these payments may be factors that the insurance companies consider in including the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Contracts and may create a conflict of interest. The prospectus for your Contract contains additional information about these payments.

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