FORM 497K

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

Filing Date: **2012-04-30**
SEC Accession No. 0001193125-12-193519

(HTML Version on secdatabase.com)

FILER

SUNAMERICA SERIES TRUST
CIK:**892538**| IRS No.: **137002445** | State of Incorp.:**MA** | Fiscal Year End: **1130**
Type: **497K** | Act: **33** | File No.: **033-52742** | Film No.: **12792057**

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SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
APRIL 30, 2012

SUNAMERICA SERIES TRUST
MID-CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(CLASS 1, CLASS 2 AND CLASS 3 SHARES)

SunAmerica Series Trust' s Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated April 30, 2012, and the most recent shareholder reports are incorporated into and made part of this Summary Prospectus by reference. The Portfolio is offered only to the separate accounts of certain affiliated and unaffiliated life insurance companies and is not intended for use by other investors.

Before you invest, you may want to review SunAmerica Series Trust' s Statutory Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Statutory Prospectus and the above-incorporated information online at https://www.sunamerica.com/prospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 445-7862 or by sending an e-mail request to fundprospectus@sunamerica.com.

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

Investment Goal

The Portfolio' s investment goal is long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The Portfolio' s annual operating expenses do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts"), as defined herein, in which the Portfolio is offered. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Management Fees	0.78 %	0.78 %	0.78 %
Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.15 %	0.25 %
Other Expenses	0.08 %	0.08 %	0.08 %
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.86 %	1.01 %	1.11 %

Expense Example

This 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 and that on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 1 Shares	$88	$274	$477	$1,061
Class 2 Shares	103	322	558	1,236
Class 3 Shares	113	353	612	1,352

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 may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio' s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio' s portfolio turnover rate was 79% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio

The Portfolio attempts to achieve its goal by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities (common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities) of medium-sized companies that the subadviser believes have above-average growth potential. Medium-sized companies will generally include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Russell Midcap® Index to the market capitalization of the largest the Portfolio’ s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information

company in the Russell Midcap® Index during the most recent 12-month period.

The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in foreign securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Portfolio may invest in fixed income securities, principally corporate securities.

In managing the Portfolio, the subadviser employs a process that combines research, valuation and stock selection to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which the subadviser believes will achieve above-average growth in the future. Growth companies purchased for the Portfolio include those with leading competitive positions, predictable and durable business models and management that can achieve sustained growth. The subadviser makes specific purchase decisions based on a number of quantitative factors, including valuation and improving fundamentals, as well as the stock and industry insights of the subadviser’ s research and portfolio management teams. Finally, a disciplined, systematic portfolio construction process is employed to minimize uncompensated risks relative to the benchmark.

The subadviser sells a security for several reasons. The subadviser may sell a security due to a change in the company’ s fundamentals. a change in the original reason for purchase of an investment, or new investment opportunities with higher expected returns emerge to displace existing portfolio holdings with lower expected returns. Finally, the subadviser may also sell a security which the subadviser no longer considers reasonably valued.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio’ s investment goal will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Portfolio will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Portfolio are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Portfolio will be able to achieve its investment goals. If the value of the assets of the Portfolio goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary description of the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Securities Risk. The Portfolio invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may affected by market interest rates, the risk that the issuer may default on interest or principal payments and the value of the underlying common stock into which these securities may be converted. Specifically, certain types of convertible securities may pay fixed interest and dividends; their values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back certain of the convertible securities at a time unfavorable to the Portfolio.

Medium Sized Companies Risk. Securities of medium sized companies are usually more volatile and entail greater risks than securities of large companies.

Securities Selection Risk. A strategy used by the Portfolio, or individual securities selected by the portfolio managers, may fail to produce the intended return.

Growth Stock Risk. Growth stocks are historically volatile, which will affect the Portfolio.

Foreign Investment Risk. The value of your investment may be affected by fluctuating currency values, changing local and regional economic, political and social conditions, and greater market volatility. In addition, foreign securities may not be as liquid as domestic securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks associated with investment in foreign securities are heightened when issuers of these securities are in developing or “emerging market” countries. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in economic conditions than developed countries. As a result, these markets are generally more volatile than the markets of developed countries.

Risks of Investing in Bonds. As with any fund that invests significantly in bonds, the value of your investment in the Portfolio may go up or down in response to changes in interest rates or defaults (or even the potential for future defaults) by bond issuers. The market value of bonds and other fixed income securities usually tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates; as interest rates rise the value of such securities typically falls, and as interest rates fall, the value of such securities typically rises. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Interest Rate Fluctuations Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. The market value of bonds and other fixed income securities usually tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates; as interest decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Convertible Securities Risk. The values of the convertible securities in which the Portfolio may invest also will be rates rise the value of such securities typically falls, and as interest rates fall, the value of such securities typically rises. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Credit Quality Risk. The creditworthiness of an issuer is always a factor in analyzing fixed income securities. An issuer with a lower credit rating will be more likely than a higher rated issuer to default or otherwise become unable to honor its financial obligations. Issuers with low credit ratings typically issue junk bonds. In addition to the risk of default, junk bonds may be more volatile, less liquid, more difficult to value and more susceptible to adverse economic conditions or investor perceptions than other bonds.

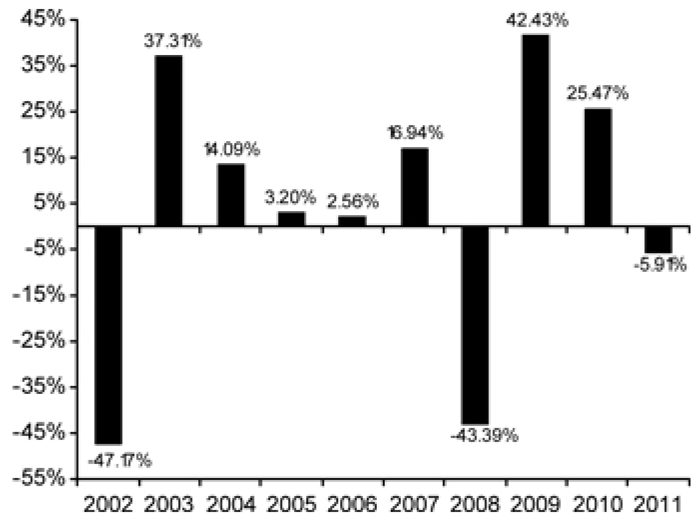
Credit Risk. Credit risk applies to most debt securities, but is generally not a factor for obligations backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government. The Portfolio could lose money if the issuer of a debt security is unable or perceived to be unable to pay interest or repay principal when it becomes due. Various factors could affect the issuer' s actual or perceived willingness or ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer' s financial condition or in general economic conditions. Debt securities backed by an issuer' s taxing authority may be subject to legal limits on the issuer' s power to increase taxes or otherwise raise revenue, or may be dependent on legislative appropriation or government aid. Certain debt securities are backed only by revenues derived from a particular project or source, rather than by an issuer' s taxing authority, and thus may have a greater risk of default.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio' s performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Portfolio' s average annual returns to those of the Russell Midcap® Growth Index. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. assumed subadvisory duties of the Portfolio on May 1, 2007. Prior to May 1, 2007, Massachusetts Financial Services Company served as subadviser. On May 1, 2007, the management fee rate for the Portfolio increased. If the higher fee rate had been in effect during the periods shown in the bar chart and performance table, returns would have been less than those shown.

(Class 1 Shares)



During the 10-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 18.17% (quarter ended March 31, 2003) and the lowest return for a quarter was -34.46% (quarter ended June 30, 2002). The year to date calendar return as of March 31, 2012 was 18.11%.

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception Class 3 (9/30/02)
Class 1 Shares	-5.91%	2.16%	-0.25%	N/A
Class 2 Shares	-6.08%	2.00%	-0.41%	N/A
Class 3 Shares	-6.22%	1.90%	N/A	7.20 %
Russell Midcap ® Growth Index	-1.65%	2.44%	5.29 %	10.49 %

Investment Adviser

The Portfolio' s investment adviser is SunAmerica Asset Management Corp. The Portfolio is subadvised by J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Portfolio Since	Title
Timothy Parton	2007	Managing Director of the U.S. Equity Group

Christopher Jones	2007	Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer of the U.S. Equity Group

Purchases and Sales of Portfolio Shares

Shares of the Portfolio may only be purchased or redeemed through Variable Contracts offered by the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies. Shares of the Portfolio may be purchased and redeemed each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the Portfolio' s net asset value determined after receipt of a request in good order.

The Portfolio does not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your insurance company may impose investment or account value minimums.

Tax Information

The Portfolio will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the net investment company taxable income or net capital gains distributed to shareholders as ordinary income dividends or capital gain dividends; however, you may be subject to federal income tax upon withdrawal from such tax deferred arrangements. Contractholders should consult the prospectus (or other offering document) for the Variable Contract for additional information regarding taxation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Variable Contracts. The Portfolio and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest as they may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Variable Contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Variable Contract may contain additional information about these payments.