

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

CURIAN VARIABLE SERIES TRUST

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Curian Guidance – Tactical Maximum Growth Fund

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) and most recent reports to shareholders, online at <http://hosted.rightprospectus.com/Jackson/CurianVariableSeriesTrust>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-873-5654 (Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-599-5651 (NY Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-777-7779 (for contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution) or 1-888-464-7779 (for NY contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution), or by sending an email request to ProspectusRequest@jackson.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into (which means it legally is a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives. The investment objective of the Curian Guidance – Tactical Maximum Growth Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term growth of capital through a flexible, and potentially concentrated, allocation in stocks, bonds, and other asset classes and strategies through investment in other funds (the “Underlying Funds”).

Expenses. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

The expenses do not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account, whichever may be applicable and the total expenses would be higher if they were included.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.20%
Other Expenses ¹	0.22%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	1.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.75%

¹ “Other Expenses” include an Administrative Fee of 0.20% which is payable to Curian Capital, LLC and are based on estimated amounts for the initial fiscal year.

² Because the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. The “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” amount shown in the table is based upon the Fund’s estimated allocations to the Underlying Funds during the Fund’s initial fiscal year. The Fund’s investment in Underlying Funds may change over time, and therefore, actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses may be higher or lower than those shown above.

Expense Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Also, this example does not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account, whichever may be applicable, and the total expenses would be higher if they were included. The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a \$10,000 investment, assuming (1) a 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 year	3 years
\$178	\$550

Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio). The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund does not have a portfolio turnover rate as of the date of this Prospectus as it has not completed a fiscal year.

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in shares of a diversified group of Underlying Funds. The Fund tactically allocates its assets to Underlying Funds that invest amongst various equity, fixed-income, and commodity asset and sub-asset classes, as well as non-traditional investments.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest each are a separate series of the Curian Variable Series Trust or the JNL Series Trust. Not all Funds of the Curian Variable Series Trust and the JNL Series Trust are available as Underlying Funds. Please refer to the statutory prospectus for a list of available Underlying Funds. The asset classes and strategies of the Underlying Funds are as follows:

Asset Classes and Strategies

Absolute Return	Global Tactical Asset Allocation (GTAA)	Merger Arbitrage
Commodities	High Yield	Mid Cap Growth
Convertible Arbitrage	International Large Cap Equity	Mid Cap Value
Currency	International Small Cap Equity	Money Market
Emerging Markets Debt	Large Cap Growth	Natural Resources
Emerging Markets Equity	Large Cap Value	Risk Management Asset Allocation
Floating Rate Bond	Listed Private Equity	Risk Parity
Global Bond	Market Neutral	Small Cap Growth
Global Real Estate		Small Cap Value
		Treasury Inflation Protected (TIPs)

In determining allocations to any particular Underlying Fund, the Fund’s investment adviser considers, among other things, long-term market and economic conditions, historical performance of each Underlying Fund and its related asset class, and expected long-term performance of each Underlying Fund and its related asset class, as well as diversification to control overall portfolio risk exposure.

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than “diversified” mutual funds.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund’s shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Allocation risk* – Performance depends on the changes in market and economic conditions in the selection and percentages of allocations among Underlying Funds.
- *Commodity risk* – Commodities investments and/or commodity-linked derivative instruments, especially if leveraged, may entail greater volatility from a variety of causes than traditional securities.
- *Counterparty and settlement risk* – Trading options, futures contracts and other derivative financial instruments entails credit and settlement risk on the counterparties.
- *Credit risk* – The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Currency risk* – The Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.
- *Derivatives risk* – Investing in derivative instruments, such as, swaps, options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, indexed securities and asset-backed securities, to be announced (TBAs) securities, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, and certain exchange-traded funds, involves risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These instruments are subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. The Fund could experience losses if

its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.

Emerging markets risk – Investments in emerging markets involve greater risk resulting from economic and political systems that typically are less developed, and likely to be less stable, than those of more advanced countries. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions or from problems in security registration or settlement and custody. The Fund will also be subject to the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations.

Equity securities risk – Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing in equities. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies the Fund invests in decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.

Fixed income risk – The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Increases in interest rates can cause the prices of the Fund's fixed income securities to decline, and the level of current income from a portfolio of fixed income securities may decline in certain interest rate environments.

Foreign regulatory risk – The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential plc, a publicly traded company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America. Through its ownership structure, the Adviser has a number of global financial industry affiliated entities. As a result of this structure, and the asset management and financial industry business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, the Adviser and the Funds may be prohibited or limited in effecting transactions in certain securities. The Adviser and the Funds may encounter trading limitations or restrictions because of aggregation issues or other foreign regulatory requirements. Foreign regulators or foreign laws may impose position limits on securities held by the Funds, and the Funds may be limited as to which securities they may purchase or sell, as well as, the timing of such purchases or sales. These foreign regulatory limits may increase the Funds' expenses and may limit the Funds' performance.

Foreign securities risk – Investments in foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments and possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on income payable on the securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets and foreign issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements as domestic issuers.

Liquidity risk – Investments in securities that are difficult to purchase or sell (illiquid or thinly-traded securities) may reduce returns if the Fund is unable to sell the securities at advantageous times or prices. Illiquid securities may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.

Managed portfolio risk – As an actively managed portfolio, the value of the Fund's investments could decline because the financial condition of an issuer may change (due to such factors as management performance, reduced demand or overall market changes), financial markets may fluctuate or overall prices may decline, or the manager's investment techniques could fail to achieve the Master Fund's investment objective or negatively affect the Fund's investment performance.

Market risk – All forms of securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole.

Non-diversification risk – The Fund is considered non-diversified. As such, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in any single issuer is not limited by the 1940 Act. With a smaller number of different issuers, there is more risk than holding a larger number of issuers, since changes in the financial condition or market status of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuation of total return and share price of a non-diversified portfolio.

Small-capitalization investing risk – Investing in smaller, newer companies generally involves greater risks than investing in larger, more established ones.

Swaps risk – Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement.

Underlying Funds risk – The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective will depend in part upon the allocations of investments in the Underlying Funds and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Performance. Performance for the Fund has not been included because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance. Performance for the Fund will be available once the Fund has completed one full calendar year of operations.

Portfolio Management.

Investment Adviser:

Curian Capital, LLC (“Curian Capital”)

Portfolio Manager:

Name:	Joined Management Team In:	Title:
Steven B. Young	March 2012	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Curian Capital

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Only separate accounts, registered investment companies, and qualified and non-qualified plans of Jackson National Life Insurance Company (“Jackson”) or Jackson National Life Insurance Company of New York (“Jackson NY”) may purchase shares of the Fund. You may invest indirectly in the Fund through your purchase of a variable annuity contract issued by a separate account of Jackson or Jackson NY, or through a Jackson or Jackson NY fund that invests in this Fund and directly through a qualified or non-qualified plan. Any minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements and redemption procedures are governed by the applicable separate account, registered investment company or plan through which you invest indirectly.

This Fund is not sold to the general public but instead serves as an underlying investment by insurance companies, affiliated investment companies, and retirement plans for funding variable insurance contracts and retirement plans.

Tax Information

Because the Fund’s shareholders are the separate accounts, registered investment companies, and qualified and non-qualified plans of Jackson or Jackson NY, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of Jackson or Jackson NY, the investment companies, and the qualified and non-qualified plans. Accordingly, no discussion is included about the Federal personal income tax consequences to you, the contract owner or plan participant. For this information, you should consult the prospectus of the appropriate separate account or description of the plan and read the discussion of the Federal income tax consequences to variable insurance contract owners and plan participants.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you invest in the Fund under a variable insurance contract or a plan through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s Web site for more information.
