

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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JNL SERIES TRUST

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JNL/Brookfield Global Infrastructure Fund
Class A and B

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/JNLSeriesTrust/>. 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 Objective. The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return through growth of capital and current income.

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)	
	Class A
Management/Administrative Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.20%
Other Expenses ¹	0.03%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class B
Management/Administrative Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.03%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.00%

¹ Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Because the Fund invests in investment companies, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of fees and expenses of the investment companies in addition to the other expenses shown. Amount is based upon the allocations to the investment companies during the period ended December 31, 2011. Current allocations may be different, and therefore, actual amounts for subsequent periods 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) 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Class A			
1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$122	\$381	\$660	\$1,455

Class B			
1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$102	\$318	\$552	\$1,225

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 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.

Period	Class A
12/12/2011 -12/31/2011	0%

Period	Class B
12/12/2011 -12/31/2011	0%

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities of publicly traded infrastructure companies. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in publicly traded equity securities of infrastructure companies listed on a domestic or foreign exchange, throughout the world, including the United States. The Fund defines an infrastructure company as any company that derives at least 50% of its revenue or profits from the ownership or operation of infrastructure assets. The Fund defines infrastructure assets as the physical structures, networks and systems of transportation, energy, water and sewage, and communication.

Infrastructure assets currently include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Toll roads, bridges and tunnels;
- Airports;
- Seaports;
- Electricity transmission and distribution lines;
- Gathering, treating, processing, fractionation, transportation and storage of hydrocarbon products;
- Communication towers and satellites; and
- Railroads.

Securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, common, convertible and preferred stock, stapled securities, income trusts, limited partnerships, and limited partnership interests in the general partners of master limited partnerships, issued by infrastructure and infrastructure-related companies. The Fund may also hold exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and exchange-traded notes (ETNs). The Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in energy-related companies organized as master limited partnerships (MLPs) and their affiliates. The Fund retains the ability to invest in infrastructure-related companies of any size market capitalization.

A stapled security, which is widely used in Australia, is a security that is comprised of two parts that cannot be separated from one another. The two parts of a stapled security are a unit of a trust and a share of a company. The resulting security is influenced by both parts, and must be treated as one unit at all times, such as when buying or selling a security. The value of stapled securities and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise. Stapled securities are not obligations of, deposits in, or guaranteed by, the Fund. The listing of stapled securities on a domestic or foreign exchange does not guarantee a liquid market for stapled securities.

An MLP is a publicly traded company organized as a limited partnership or limited liability company and treated as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes. MLPs may derive income and gains from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation (including pipelines transporting gas, oil, or products thereof), or the marketing of any mineral or natural resources.

The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers located in a number of different countries throughout the world. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will maintain exposure to infrastructure related securities of issuers in the U.S. and in at least three countries outside the U.S. The amount invested outside the U.S. may vary, and at any given time, the Fund may have a significant exposure to non-U.S. securities, including infrastructure related securities of issuers domiciled in emerging market countries. The Fund may also

invest in securities of foreign companies in the form of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), and European Depositary Receipts (EDRs).

The Fund may (but is not required to) use forward currency contracts, options, futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments as part of its investment strategy or to help manage portfolio risk. The Fund uses derivatives to gain exposure to securities in markets that are not available for direct investing, or are cost prohibitive for direct investing. The types of derivatives that may be used are zero strike options and total return swaps. The Fund also uses derivatives to implement modest currency hedges from time to time to bring the net currency exposure more inline with the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index currency exposure. Any currency hedging for the Fund will be undertaken to reduce the currency risk relative to the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index.

The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities, including high yield securities, commonly known as “junk bonds.” The Fund may also hold cash or other short-term investments.

Certain instruments in which the Fund invests may be illiquid or thinly-traded securities.

Brookfield Investment Management Inc. (“Sub-Adviser”) draws upon the expertise and knowledge within its investment team and its parent, Brookfield Asset Management Inc. and its affiliates. Brookfield Asset Management Inc., provides extensive owner/operator insights into industry drivers and trends. The Sub-Adviser utilizes a fundamental, bottom-up, value-based selection methodology, taking into account short-term considerations, such as temporary market mispricing, and long-term considerations, such as values of assets and cash flows. The Sub-Adviser takes a balanced approach to investing, seeking to mitigate risk through diversification, credit analysis, economic analysis and review of sector and industry trends. The Sub-Adviser uses proprietary research to select individual securities that they believe can add value from income and/or the potential for capital appreciation. The proprietary research may include an assessment of a company’s general financial condition, its competitive positioning and management strength, as well as industry characteristics and other factors. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security that becomes overvalued or no longer offers an attractive risk/reward profile. A security may also be sold due to changes in portfolio strategy or cash flow needs.

The Fund is a “non-diversified” fund, which means it generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a “diversified” fund.

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.

- *Currency risk* – The value of the Fund’s shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates reducing the value of the U.S. dollar value of the Fund’s foreign investments.
- *Depositary receipts risk* – Depositary receipts, such as ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, may be issued in sponsored or un-sponsored programs. In a sponsored program, a security issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In an un-sponsored program, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. The issuers of un-sponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is, in the United States, considered material. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Depositary receipts involve many of the same risks as direct investments in foreign securities, these risks include: fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which are affected by international balances of payments and other economic and financial conditions; government intervention; speculation; and other factors. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political and social upheaval, and economic instability.
- *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 – Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. 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.

Exchange traded funds investing risk – An investment in an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) generally presents the following risks: (i) the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies; (ii) the risk that an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective; (iii) price fluctuation, resulting in a loss to the fund; (iv) the risk that an ETF may trade at a discount to its net asset value (“NAV”); (v) the risk that an active market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (vi) the risk that an ETF may no longer meet the listing requirements of any applicable exchanges on which that ETF is listed.

Exchange-traded note risk – The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities’ markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by the Fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.

Fixed income risk – The prices of fixed income securities response 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. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets.

High yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as “junk bonds,” and are considered below “investment-grade” by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations.

Industry concentration risk – Greater emphasis or programmed concentration on investments in a particular industry may result in significant share value fluctuation in response to events affecting that industry.

Infrastructure companies investment risk – Securities and instruments of infrastructure companies are more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting their industries. Infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Infrastructure companies may also be affected by or subject to:

- Regulation by various government authorities;
- Government regulation of rates charged to customers;
- Service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps;
- The imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; and
- General changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets.

Other factors that may affect the operations of infrastructure-related companies include innovations in technology, significant changes to the number of ultimate end-users of a company’s products, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions, risks of environmental damage due, and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets.

Investment strategy risk – The Sub-Adviser and Sub-Sub-Adviser use the principal investment strategies and other investment strategies to seek to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Investment decisions made by the Sub-Adviser and Sub-Sub-Adviser

in using these investment strategies may not produce the returns expected by the Sub-Adviser and Sub-Sub-Adviser, may cause the Fund's shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

- *Issuer risk* – A security's value may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, corporate governance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
- *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.
- *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 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 conditions, or particular industries represented in the markets, and competitive conditions.
- *Master limited partnership risk* – An investment in MLP units involves some risks that differ from an investment in the common stock of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control on matters affecting the partnership. Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from the Fund's investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for Federal income tax purposes. Certain MLPs may be illiquid securities.
- *Mid-capitalization investing risk* – The prices of securities of mid-capitalization companies tend to fluctuate more widely and erratically than those of larger, more established companies.
- *Non-diversification risk* – The Fund is non-diversified, which generally means that it may invest a greater percentage of its total assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a "diversified" fund. 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 total return and share price of a non-diversified portfolio.
- *Preferred stock risk* – Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company.
- *Sector risk* – Investment of a significant portion in the securities of companies involved in the financial services sector carries greater risk of adverse developments in general economic conditions, legal, cultural or technological developments in a sector affecting performance.
- *Small cap investing risk* – Investing in smaller, newer companies generally involves greater risks than investing in larger, more established ones.
- *Stapled securities risk* – The two parts of a stapled security are a unit of a trust and a share of a company. The resulting security is influenced by both parts, and must be treated as one unit at all times, such as when buying or selling a security. The value of stapled securities and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise. Stapled securities are not obligations of, deposits in, or guaranteed by, the Fund. The listing of stapled securities on a domestic or foreign exchange does not guarantee a liquid market for stapled securities.

Performance. Performance information for the Fund has not been included because the Fund has less than one calendar year of performance. Performance for the Fund will be available in the prospectus in the future.

The Fund's performance figures will not reflect the deduction of any charges that are imposed under a variable insurance contract.

Management.

Investment Adviser to the Fund:

Jackson National Asset Management, LLC

Sub-Adviser:

Brookfield Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Managers:

Name:	Joined Management Team In:	Title:
Craig Noble, CFA	2011	Managing Director

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 or life contract issued by a separate account of Jackson or Jackson NY, or through a Jackson or Jackson NY fund of funds 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 that offers a variable insurance contract as a plan option 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.
