

## MID CAP INTRINSIC VALUE PORTFOLIO

### SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

#### Class I

The Fund is offered to certain life insurance companies to serve as an investment vehicle for premiums paid under their variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (each, a "variable contract") and to certain qualified pension and other retirement plans (each, a "qualified plan"). 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, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund (including the Fund's SAI) online at <http://www.nb.com/amtportfolios/i>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-877-9700 or by sending an e-mail request to [fundinfo@nb.com](mailto:fundinfo@nb.com). You can also get this information from your investment provider or any investment provider authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The Fund's prospectus and SAI, each dated May 1, 2019 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated herein by reference.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, you may no longer receive paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports by mail from the insurance company that issued your variable annuity and variable life insurance contract or from the financial intermediary that administers your qualified pension or retirement plan, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your insurance company or financial intermediary. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website [www.nb.com/AMTliterature](http://www.nb.com/AMTliterature), and may also be available on a website from the insurance company or financial intermediary that offers your contract or administers your retirement plan, and such insurance company or financial intermediary will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company or financial intermediary electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company or financial intermediary. If offered by your insurance company or financial intermediary, you may elect to receive all future reports in paper and free of charge from the insurance company or financial intermediary. You can contact your insurance company or financial intermediary if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds available under your contract or retirement plan.

### GOAL

The Fund seeks growth of capital.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. These tables do not reflect any fees and expenses charged by your insurance company under your variable contract or by your qualified plan. If the tables did reflect such fees and expenses, the overall expenses would be higher than those shown. Please refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation for information on their separate fees and expenses.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.85
Distribution and/or shareholder service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.15
Total annual operating expenses	1.00

### Expense Example

The expense example can help you compare costs among mutual funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that you redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund's expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Expenses	\$102	\$318	\$552	\$1,225

### Portfolio Turnover

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 operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its goal, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies, which it defines as those with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap® Value Index at the time of purchase.

The Fund's strategy consists of using a bottom-up, fundamental research driven approach to identify stocks of companies that are trading below the Portfolio Manager's estimate of their intrinsic value and that he believes have the potential for appreciation over time. The Portfolio Manager's estimate of a company's intrinsic value represents his view of the company's true, long-term economic worth, the market's view of which may be currently distorted by market inefficiencies. The intrinsic value estimate represents what the Portfolio Manager believes a company could be worth if it is acquired, if its profitability returns to its long-term average level, or if its valuation moves in line with those companies that the Portfolio Manager sees as its publicly traded peers.

The Portfolio Manager believes that while markets are often efficient, valuations of certain types of companies are often distorted by market inefficiencies, which can lead to attractive investment opportunities. The Portfolio Manager attempts to exploit recurring market inefficiencies among the following types of companies as the Portfolio Manager believes these types of companies are often misunderstood and mispriced by investors.

- **Complex Companies:** These companies typically have multiple lines of business that are in different industries or sectors and/or that have different growth rates and profitability characteristics.
- **Cyclical Companies:** These companies typically have ebbs and flows in their business depending on demand patterns for their products, the length of product cycles, or other transient factors.
- **Companies in a Period of Interrupted Growth:** Typically, these are companies in attractive, high growth markets that have suffered what the Portfolio Manager believes is a temporary setback and/or are in transition to a more mature, lower growth business model that focuses more on current earnings than on rapid growth.

In seeking to identify potential investment opportunities, the Portfolio Manager performs an initial screening to identify those companies that have stock prices that are trailing the performance of the overall market and that he believes are attractive relative to current cash flows. Next, the Portfolio Manager establishes an estimate of a company's intrinsic value. The Portfolio Manager will invest in a company based on its discount to his estimate of intrinsic value and his belief in its potential for appreciation over time. In addition, the Portfolio Manager may invest in anticipation of a catalyst that can be expected to close the value/price gap, such as a merger, restructuring, liquidation, spin-off, major management change, share repurchase, or capital reallocation. The Portfolio Manager will typically visit a company and interview its management team to help understand management's incentives (such as equity ownership in the company and compensation plans), the merits of its strategic plan, and other factors that have the potential to increase the value of the company's stock.

The Portfolio Manager establishes an intrinsic value for a company's stock when it is purchased and then continues to evaluate the company's stock price versus his estimate of its intrinsic value to determine whether to maintain, add to, reduce or eliminate the position. The Portfolio Manager typically reduces or eliminates a position in a company's stock if the stock's price appreciates and the company's discount to his estimate of its intrinsic value narrows. The Portfolio Manager's decision to reduce or eliminate a position in a particular stock may also be driven by his belief that another company's stock has a wider discount to his estimate of its intrinsic value. Changes in a company's management or corporate strategy, or the failure of a company to perform as expected, may also cause the Portfolio Manager to reduce or eliminate a position in that company's stock.

Although the Fund invests primarily in domestic stocks, it may also invest in stocks of foreign companies.

The Fund seeks to reduce risk by diversifying among many companies, sectors and industries. However, at times, the Portfolio Manager may emphasize certain sectors or industries that he believes may benefit from current market or economic trends.

The Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies, without providing shareholders at least 60 days' notice. This test is applied at the time the Fund invests; later percentage changes caused by a change in Fund assets, market values or company circumstances will not require the Fund to dispose of a holding.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock market, the Portfolio Manager's evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Manager in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The market's behavior can be difficult to predict, particularly in the short term. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal. The Fund may take temporary defensive and cash management positions; to the extent it does, it will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies.

The Fund is a mutual fund, not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can significantly affect the Fund's performance:

**Catalyst Risk.** Investing in companies in anticipation of a catalyst carries the risk that the catalyst may not happen as anticipated, possibly due to the actions of other market participants, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected.

**Currency Risk.** To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or other instruments denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

**Foreign Risk.** Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing, corporate disclosure, governance, and legal standards. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. In addition, foreign markets may perform differently than the U.S. market. The effect of economic instability on specific foreign markets or issuers may be difficult to predict or evaluate. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange or by governmental authorities. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

**Risk of Increase in Expenses.** A decline in the Fund's average net assets during the current fiscal year due to market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expenses for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented in "Fees and Expenses."

**Issuer-Specific Risk.** An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

**Market Volatility Risk.** Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Geopolitical risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

**Mid-Cap Companies Risk.** At times, mid-cap companies may be out of favor with investors. Compared to larger companies, mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a shorter history of operations, and may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of mid-cap companies are often more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector or during market downturns.

**Operational and Cybersecurity Risk.** The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. It is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop

processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

**Recent Market Conditions.** Some countries, including the U.S., are adopting more protectionist trade policies and moving away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2008 financial crisis. The U.S. is also said to be considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal tax rates, could lead to sharply increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. The exact shape of these policies is still being worked out through the political process, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out. Although prices of many U.S. equity securities have increased substantially over several years, some market prognosticators reportedly believe market indicators point toward a period of decline. The economies of many other nations are weaker than that of the U.S., and economic weakness in U.S. trading partners may harm long-term growth in the U.S. Higher interest rates may further strengthen the already strong U.S. dollar, which may also harm U.S. companies that rely significantly on exports. The recent decision by the Fed to pause its program of rate increases may reflect concerns about the strength of the U.S. economy.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact on various markets of a significant rate increase or other significant policy changes. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives.

In addition, national economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. The rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements and the potential for changes to others, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

The impact of the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union (the "EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit," is impossible to know for sure at this point. The effect on the economies of the United Kingdom and the EU will likely depend on the nature of trade relations between the UK and the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are subject to negotiation and the political processes of the nations involved. There is a substantial risk that the UK will separate from the EU sometime in 2019 without a formal agreement, which could be highly disruptive to the economies of both regions.

**Redemption Risk.** The Fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance.

**Risk Management.** Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect.

**Sector Risk.** From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

**Valuation Risk.** The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. The Fund's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

**Value Stock Risk.** Value stocks may remain undervalued or may decrease in value during a given period or may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value or intrinsic value. This may happen, among other reasons, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions or investor preferences.

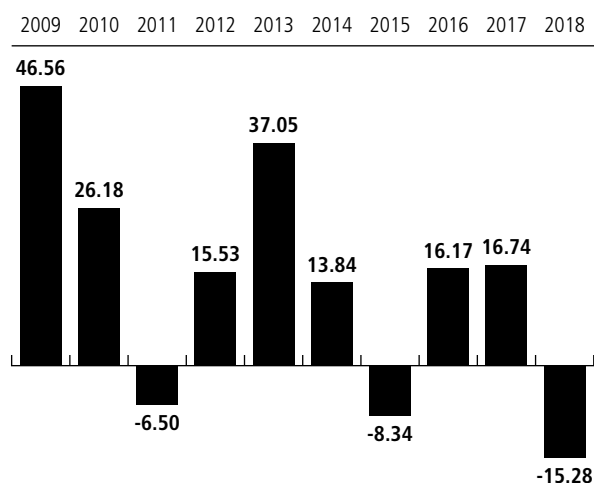
## PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of one or more broad-based market indices. The indices, which are described in "Descriptions of Indices" in the prospectus, have characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy. The performance information does not reflect variable contract or qualified plan fees and expenses. If such fees and expenses were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Please refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation for information on their separate fees and expenses.

Returns would have been lower if Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC had not reimbursed certain expenses and/or waived a portion of the investment management fees during certain of the periods shown.

Past performance is not a prediction of future results. Visit [www.nb.com](http://www.nb.com) or call 800-877-9700 for updated performance information.

### YEAR-BY-YEAR % RETURNS AS OF 12/31 EACH YEAR



**Best quarter:** Q3 '09, 25.77%  
**Worst quarter:** Q3 '11, -22.69%

### AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/18

Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class I	-15.28	3.69	12.62
Russell Midcap <sup>®</sup> Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-12.29	5.44	13.03
Russell Midcap <sup>®</sup> Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-9.06	6.26	14.03

## INVESTMENT MANAGER

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Manager") is the Fund's investment manager.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Fund is managed by Michael C. Greene (Managing Director of the Manager). He has managed the Fund since December 2011.

## BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Fund is designed as a funding vehicle for certain variable contracts and qualified plans. Because shares of the Fund are held by the insurance companies or qualified plans involved, you will need to follow the instructions provided by your insurance company or qualified plan administrator for matters involving allocations to the Fund.

When shares of the Fund are bought and sold, the share price is the Fund's net asset value per share. When shares are bought or sold, the share price will be the next share price calculated after the order has been received in proper form. Shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed (sold) on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

**TAX INFORMATION**

Distributions made by the Fund to an insurance company separate account or a qualified plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares made by a separate account or qualified plan, ordinarily do not cause the contract holder or plan participant to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. Please see your variable contract prospectus or the governing documents of your qualified plan for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to the applicable separate account or qualified plan and the holders of the contracts or plan participants, respectively.

**PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

Neuberger Berman BD LLC and/or its affiliates may pay insurance companies or their affiliates, qualified plan administrators, broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, for services to current and prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants who choose the Fund as an investment option. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and its employees to recommend the Fund over another investment or make the Fund available to their current or prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.



