



# PACIFIC SELECT FUND

Summary Prospectus May 1, 2022

Class I and P Shares

## Diversified Bond Portfolio

This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts issued by Pacific Life Insurance Company (“Pacific Life”) and Pacific Life & Annuity Company (“PL&A”) and is not intended for use by other investors.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, as may be supplemented or amended from time to time, 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 online at [www.pacificlife.com/PacificSelectFund.html](http://www.pacificlife.com/PacificSelectFund.html). You can also obtain this information at no cost by sending an email request to [PSFdocumentrequest@pacificlife.com](mailto:PSFdocumentrequest@pacificlife.com) or by calling:

Pacific Life Annuity Contract Owners:	1-800-722-4448	(6 a.m. – 5 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday)
Annuity Financial Advisors:	1-800-722-2333	(6 a.m. – 5 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday)
Pacific Life Insurance Policy Owners:	1-800-347-7787	(5 a.m. – 5 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday)
PL&A Annuity Contract Owners:	1-800-748-6907	(6 a.m. – 5 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday)
PL&A Life Insurance Policy Owners:	1-888-595-6997	(5 a.m. – 5 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday)

The Fund’s Prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2022, as may be supplemented or amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

### Investment Goal

This Fund seeks to maximize total return consistent with prudent investment management.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Examples below. The table and Examples below also do not reflect expenses and charges that are imposed under your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy.** For information on these expenses and charges, please refer to the applicable contract or policy prospectus. If these fees and expenses were included, the fees and expenses shown would be higher.

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

	Class I	Class P
Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%
Service Fee	0.20%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.64%	0.44%

### Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other Funds of the Trust or other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s annual operating expenses remain as stated in the previous table for the time periods shown. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Examples show what your costs would be based on these assumptions.

These Examples do not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. If these were included, the expenses (in dollars) shown would be higher. Keep in mind that this is only an estimate; actual expenses and performance may vary.

### Your expenses (in dollars) if you buy, sell/redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class I	\$65	\$205	\$357	\$798
Class P	\$45	\$141	\$246	\$555

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its holdings). During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the portfolio turnover rate was 106% of the average value of the Fund. A higher portfolio turnover rate reflects a greater number of securities being bought or sold, which may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in *Annual Fund Operating Expenses* or in the *Examples*, affect the Fund’s performance.

### Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, this Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in debt securities. The debt securities in which the Fund principally invests include U.S. government and agency securities; corporate bonds and notes; convertible securities; inflation-indexed securities; asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities; and variable and floating rate debt securities. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in securities that are rated non-investment grade (high yield/high risk, sometimes called “junk bonds”) or if unrated, are of comparable quality as determined by the sub-adviser. The Fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in securities issued by foreign companies, and obligations of foreign governments, agencies and supranational organizations, including those of emerging market countries. However, the Fund will not invest more than 20% of its assets in foreign currency denominated securities, including emerging markets. The Fund is limited to 20% of its assets in unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Generally, the sub-adviser expects the Fund’s weighted average duration to be within a range of 30% of the duration of the domestic bond market as a whole (as measured by the Fund’s broad-based market index). Duration is often used to measure a bond’s sensitivity to interest rates. The longer a fund’s duration, the more sensitive it is to *interest rate risk*. The shorter a fund’s duration, the less sensitive it is to *interest rate risk*. The duration of

the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index was 6.78 years as of December 31, 2021.

The sub-adviser uses futures contracts, forwards, swaps and options (*i.e.*, derivatives). Futures contracts are purchased and sold to adjust interest rate exposure (also called duration) and/or as a substitute for the physical security. Foreign currency futures contracts, forwards or options are purchased or sold to gain or increase exposure to various currency markets, to shift currency exposure from one country to another and/or to hedge against currency fluctuations. Interest rate swaps are used to adjust interest rate exposures and/or as a substitute for the physical security. Credit default swaps are used to manage default risk of an issuer and/or to gain exposure to a portion of the debt market or an individual issuer. Options are primarily purchased to manage interest rate and volatility exposures or are sold to generate income.

The sub-adviser may invest in forward commitments (*i.e.*, securities that are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future), such as mortgage TBA (“to be announced”) transactions, which are purchased to gain exposure to the mortgage market.

When selecting securities, the sub-adviser:

- Uses a team approach to determine investment options, with input received from various sector specialists.
- Decides what duration to maintain.
- Decides how to allocate among short, intermediate and long duration securities and how much should be invested in various types of instruments.
- Chooses companies to invest in by carrying out a credit analysis of potential investments.

The sub-adviser may sell a holding when it fails to perform as expected or when other opportunities appear more attractive.

### Principal Risks

As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund’s investments, and therefore the value of your shares, may go up or down and you could lose money. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. *Italicized terms refer to separate Principal Risks that are each defined in the Principal Risks section below.*

While the Fund may be subject to various risk exposures at any given time depending on market conditions and other factors impacting holdings and investment strategies, the Fund under normal circumstances is subject to the following principal risks:

- **Debt Securities Risk:** Debt securities and other debt instruments are subject to many risks, including *interest rate risk* and *credit risk*, which may affect their value.
- **Credit Risk:** An issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument might be unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations and might not make interest or principal payments on an instrument when those payments are due (“default”). The risk of a default is higher for debt instruments that are non-investment grade and lower for debt instruments that are of higher quality. Defaults may potentially reduce the Fund’s income or ability to recover amounts due and may reduce the value of the debt instrument, sometimes dramatically.

- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt instruments may fall when interest rates rise. Debt instruments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, making them more volatile than debt instruments with shorter durations or floating or adjustable interest rates. Interest rates are at or near historic lows. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the Fund’s yield (and total return) also may be low and the Fund may experience low or negative returns. Given the historically low interest rate environment in the U.S., risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income investments will generally decrease.

- **Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to certain risks affecting the housing market or the market for the assets underlying such securities. These securities are also subject to extension risk (the risk that rising interest rates extend the duration of fixed mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates), interest rate risk (the risk that rising interest rates will cause a decline in the value of a fixed income security), subprime risk (the risk that these securities have exposure to borrowers with lower credit risk, increasing potential default), prepayment risk (when interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected which can reduce the Fund’s returns because the Fund may have to reinvest its assets at lower interest rates), call risk (similar to prepayment risk, an issuer may pay its obligations under a security sooner than expected), U.S. government securities risk (securities backed by different U.S. government agencies are subject to varying levels of credit rating risk), issuer risk (the risk that a private issuer cannot meet its obligations) and stripped mortgage-related securities risk (these securities are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates). Each of these risks is described in *Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk* in the *Additional Information About Principal Risks* section of the Prospectus.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk:** Not all U.S. government securities are backed or guaranteed by the U.S. government and different U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of *credit risk*. There is a risk that the U.S. government will not make timely payments on its debt or provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if those entities are not able to meet their financial obligations.

- **Active Management Risk:** A portfolio manager’s judgments about the potential value or price appreciation of an investment may prove to be incorrect or fail to have the intended results, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

- **Currency Risk:** A decline in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar reduces the value in U.S. dollars of the Fund’s investments denominated in or with exposure to that foreign currency.

- **Derivatives Risk:** The Fund’s use of forward commitments, futures contracts, options or swap agreements (each a type of derivative instrument) as a principal investment strategy subjects the Fund to a number of risks, including: counterparty risk, leverage risk, market risk, regulatory risk, liquidity and valuation risk, operational risk, correlation risk, legal risk and premium risk. Each of these risks is described in *Derivatives*

Risk in the *Additional Information About Principal Risks* section of the Prospectus. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the Fund's volatility and risk of loss.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Investments in or exposure to investments in emerging market countries may be riskier than investments in or exposure to investments in U.S. and other developed markets for many reasons, including smaller market capitalizations, greater price volatility, less liquidity, lower credit quality, a higher degree of political and economic instability, the impact of economic sanctions, less governmental regulation and supervision of the financial industry and markets, and less stringent financial reporting and accounting standards and controls.
- **Floating Rate Loan Risk:** Floating rate loans (or bank loans) are usually rated below investment grade and thus are subject to *high yield/high risk or "junk" securities risk*. The market for floating rate loans is a private interbank resale market and thus may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and delayed settlement periods. Purchases and sales of loans are generally subject to contractual restrictions that must be fulfilled before a loan can be bought or sold. These restrictions may hamper the Fund's ability to buy or sell loans and negatively affect the transaction price. A significant portion of the floating rate loans held by the Fund may be "covenant lite" loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower or other borrower-friendly characteristics and offer less protections for investors than covenant loans. It may take longer than seven days for transactions in loans to settle. This may result in cash proceeds not being immediately available to the Fund, requiring the Fund to borrow cash which would increase the Fund's expenses. The Fund is also subject to *credit risk* with respect to the issuer of the loan. Investments in junior loans involve a higher degree of overall risk.

U.S. federal securities laws afford certain protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering or sale of a security, as well as against manipulation of trading markets for securities. However, it is unclear whether these protections are available to an investment in a loan.

- **High Yield/High Risk or "Junk" Securities Risk:** High yield/high risk securities are typically issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed and are considered to be mostly speculative in nature (high risk), subject to greater *liquidity risk*, and subject to a greater risk of default than higher rated securities. High yield/high risk securities (including loans) may be more volatile than investment grade securities.
- **Foreign Markets Risk:** Exposure to a foreign market through investments in foreign issuers (companies or other entities) can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions of that market. These factors can make investments in foreign issuers more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments. Less stringent regulatory, accounting, and disclosure requirements and general supervision for issuers and markets are more common in certain foreign countries. Enforcing legal rights can be difficult, costly, and slow in certain foreign countries, and can be particularly difficult against foreign governments. In addition, foreign markets can react differently to these conditions than the U.S. market. Markets and economies throughout the world are

becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions or events in one market, country or region may adversely impact investments or issuers in, or foreign exchange rates with, another market, country or region.

- **Convertible Securities Risk:** Convertible securities are generally subject to the risks of stocks when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is more valuable) and to the risks of debt securities when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is less valuable). Convertible securities are also generally subject to *credit risk*, as they tend to be of lower credit quality, and *interest rate risk*, though they generally are not as sensitive to interest rate changes as conventional debt securities. A convertible security's value also tends to increase and decrease with the underlying stock and typically has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.
- **Inflation-Indexed Debt Securities Risk:** The principal values of inflation-indexed debt securities tend to increase when inflation rises and decrease when inflation falls.
- **Leverage Risk:** The Fund may invest in forward commitments, futures contracts, options or swap agreements as a principal investment strategy. These derivative investments give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage is investment exposure that exceeds the initial amount invested. The loss on a leveraged investment may far exceed the Fund's principal amount invested. Leverage can magnify the Fund's gains and losses and therefore increase its volatility.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Certain holdings may be difficult to purchase, sell and value, particularly during adverse market conditions, because there is a limited market for the investment or there are restrictions on resale. The Fund may not be able to sell a holding quickly at the price it has valued the holding, may be unable to take advantage of market opportunities or may be forced to sell other more desirable, more liquid securities or sell less liquid or illiquid securities at a loss if needed to raise cash to conduct operations, including to meet redemption requests.
- **LIBOR Transition Risk:** Certain investments in which the Fund invests rely in some manner on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market as determined by ICE Benchmark Administration ("IBA"), the administrator of LIBOR. Previously, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), which regulates financial markets and financial services firms in the United Kingdom, announced that it will no longer compel the banks to continue to submit the daily rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021 and warned that LIBOR may cease to be available or appropriate for use beyond 2021. More recently, the FCA announced that U.S. dollar ("USD") LIBOR will cease to be published by the IBA or any other administrator, or will no longer be representative after June 30, 2023 for the most common tenors (overnight and one, three, six and twelve month) and after December 31, 2021 for the less common tenors of USD LIBOR (one week and two month) and most tenors of non-USD LIBOR. Certain sterling and yen LIBOR settings (one, three, and six month) will be published on a "synthetic" basis through the end of 2022.

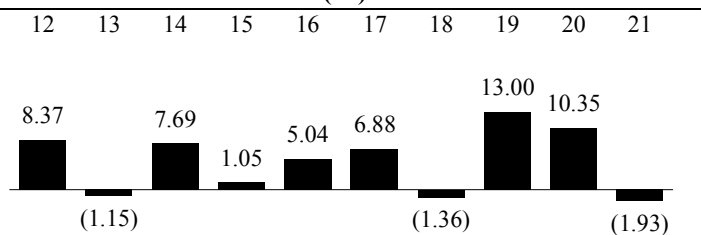
While various regulators and industry groups are working globally on transitioning to selected alternative rates and although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the discontinuation dates, there remains uncertainty regarding the transition to, and nature of, any selected replacement rates, as well as the impact on investments that currently utilize LIBOR. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain of the Fund's investments and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions that reference LIBOR and entering into new trades referencing alternative rates. The transition process away from LIBOR may result in increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for the Fund's investments that currently rely on LIBOR as well as a reduction in the value of these investments. The potential risk of reduction in value of these investments may be heightened for those investments that do not include fallback provisions that address the cessation of LIBOR.

- **Underlying Fund Risk:** Because the Fund is available for investment by one or more "fund of funds" of the Trust and thus may have a significant percentage of its outstanding shares held by such fund of funds, a change in asset allocation by the fund of funds could result in large redemptions out of the Fund, causing the sale of securities in a short timeframe and potential increases in expenses to the Fund and its remaining shareholders, both of which could negatively impact performance.

## Performance

The bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below provide some indication of the risk of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year and showing how the Fund's returns compare to a broad-based market index. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class I shares. Returns do not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy; if these fees and expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance reflects fee waivers or expense limitations, if any, that were in effect during the periods presented.

### Calendar Year Total Returns (%)



**Best and worst quarterly performance reflected within the bar chart:** Q2 2020: 7.22%; Q1 2021: (5.12%)

## Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2021)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class I ( <i>incepted May 1, 2006</i> )	(1.93%)	5.21%	4.67%
Class P ( <i>incepted May 2, 2011</i> )	(1.73%)	5.42%	4.88%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index ( <i>reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes</i> )	(1.54%)	3.57%	2.90%

## Management

**Investment Adviser** – Pacific Life Fund Advisors LLC

**Sub-Adviser** – Western Asset Management Company, LLC. The persons jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund are:

Portfolio Manager and Primary Title with Sub-Adviser	Experience with Fund
S. Kenneth Leech, Chief Investment Officer	Since 2014
Mark S. Lindbloom, Portfolio Manager	Since 2009
John L. Bellows, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Since 2018
Frederick R. Marki, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Since 2018
Julien A. Scholnick, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Since 2018

## Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is offered at net asset value ("NAV") and is available as an underlying investment option for variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts ("variable products") issued by Pacific Life and PL&A. You do not buy, sell or exchange shares of the Fund – you choose investment options through your variable product. The life insurance companies then invest in the Fund if you choose it as an investment option and redeem shares of the Fund if you choose to decrease that investment option. Any minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements and procedures for purchase or redemption of shares of the Fund that apply to your variable product are described in the prospectus for the variable product.

## Tax Information

Because the only shareholders of the Fund are the insurance companies offering the variable products and as applicable certain funds of funds of the Trust, no discussion is included here about the federal income tax consequences at the shareholder level. The federal income tax consequences for purchasers of a variable product are described in the prospectus for the variable product.

## Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

Pacific Select Distributors, LLC ("PSD"), the distributor for the Fund and for the variable products, may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as insurance companies) for the sale of the variable products and related services, including shareholder servicing. The Fund's service fee or distribution/service fee, as applicable, which is paid to PSD, can be used for a part of these payments. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the variable product, a share class and/or the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. Class P shares do not pay a service or distribution/service fee to PSD.