

PRUDENTIAL FLEXGUARD® INCOME
SINGLE PREMIUM DEFERRED INDEX-LINKED AND VARIABLE ANNUITY
Issued by
PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement

Supplement dated May 1, 2022
To
Prospectuses and Initial Summary Prospectus
dated May 1, 2022

This Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement (this “Supplement”) applies only to the product noted above and should be read and retained with the prospectus for the Prudential FlexGuard® Income Index-Linked and Variable Annuity (the “Annuity”). If you would like another copy of the Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

This Supplement provides the Income Percentages, Income Deferral Rates, Waiting Period, and Benefit Charge we are currently offering for the Prudential FlexGuard® Income Index Linked Variable Income Benefit (the “Benefit”) available with the Annuity. This Supplement replaces and supersedes any previously published Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement(s) and must be used with an effective prospectus for the Annuity.

This Supplement discloses the Income Percentages, Income Deferral Rates, Waiting Period, and Benefit Charge (collectively known as “Benefit Terms”) that are effective beginning on the date of the Supplement disclosed above. Once a Supplement is effective, it will remain in effect until it is superseded at any time when we publish a new Supplement. This Supplement has no specified end date. If we change one or more of the Benefit Terms, we will publish a new Supplement that will supersede this Supplement. We will publish any changes to the Benefit Terms at least seven calendar days before they take effect on our website and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov under Form S-3 File Number 333-256974 and under Form N-4 File Numbers 333-256966 and 811-07325.

To confirm the most current Benefit Terms, Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplements are available by contacting the Prudential Annuity Service Center at 1-888-PRU-2888 or online at www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity-prospectuses.

The Benefit Terms below apply for applications signed* on or after May 1, 2022 until a new Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement is published with updated Benefit Terms.

***Please Note:** In order for you to receive the Benefit Terms reflected in this Supplement, your Annuity application must be signed on or after the date set forth above and before new Benefit Terms are established through a new Supplement. From the date you sign your Annuity application, we must also receive that paperwork in Good Order within 15 calendar days, and the new Annuity must be issued within 45 calendar days of the date the application was signed. If these conditions are not met, and you decide to proceed with the purchase of the Annuity, you will receive the Benefit Terms that are in effect on your Issue Date. Under certain circumstances we may waive these conditions or extend these time periods in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Waiting Period	3 Year(s) from Index Effective Date
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Benefit Charge	1.45% Annually
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Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates

The applicable Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate is based on the attained age of the Protected Life (or younger of the Joint Protected Lives) on the Index Effective Date, according to the tables below:

Age	Single Protected Life Income Percentages	Joint Protected Lives Income Percentages	Income Deferral Rates
45	3.30%	2.75%	0.25%
46	3.35%	2.80%	0.25%
47	3.40%	2.85%	0.25%
48	3.45%	2.90%	0.25%
49	3.50%	2.95%	0.25%
50	3.55%	3.00%	0.25%
51	3.65%	3.10%	0.25%
52	3.75%	3.20%	0.25%
53	3.85%	3.30%	0.25%
54	3.95%	3.40%	0.25%
55	4.05%	3.50%	0.30%
56	4.15%	3.60%	0.30%
57	4.25%	3.70%	0.30%
58	4.35%	3.80%	0.30%
59	4.45%	3.90%	0.30%
60	4.55%	4.00%	0.35%
61	4.65%	4.10%	0.35%
62	4.75%	4.20%	0.35%
63	4.85%	4.30%	0.35%
64	4.95%	4.40%	0.35%
65	5.05%	4.50%	0.40%
66	5.15%	4.60%	0.40%
67	5.25%	4.70%	0.40%
68	5.35%	4.80%	0.40%
69	5.45%	4.90%	0.40%
70	5.55%	5.00%	0.45%
71	5.65%	5.10%	0.45%
72	5.75%	5.20%	0.45%
73	5.85%	5.30%	0.45%
74	5.95%	5.40%	0.45%
75	6.05%	5.50%	0.50%
76	6.15%	5.60%	0.50%
77	6.25%	5.70%	0.50%
78	6.35%	5.80%	0.50%
79	6.45%	5.90%	0.50%
80	6.55%	6.00%	0.55%

THIS SUPPLEMENT SHOULD BE READ AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

PRUDENTIAL FLEXGUARD® INCOME
Single Premium Deferred Index-Linked and Variable Annuity (“B SERIES”)

This prospectus describes the Variable Investment Subaccounts available with Prudential FlexGuard Income B Series, a single premium deferred index-linked and variable annuity (“Annuity”) offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company (“Pruco Life”, “we”, “our”, or “us”). The Annuity provides for the potential accumulation of retirement savings through investment in certain Index Strategies and Variable Investment Subaccount during the Savings Stage and opportunity for lifetime income through a built-in living benefit rider during the Income Stage and Insured Income Stage, as well as Annuitization options. The Annuity is intended for retirement or other long-term investment purposes. **The Index Strategy crediting options available with this Annuity are described in a separate prospectus, Prudential FlexGuard Income, Single Premium Deferred Index-Linked and Variable Annuity (B Series), File Number 333-256974 (the “Index Strategies Prospectus”) which can be found online at www.prudential.com/s3-Pruco-FlexGuard-income-indexed-va.**

Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a Financial Professional. The Annuity is offered as an individual annuity contract and has features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. The Annuity or certain of its Index Strategies, Variable Investment Subaccount and/or benefits and features may not be available in all states. For more information, see [Appendix C, “Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.”](#)

If you are a new investor in the Contract, you may cancel your Contract within 10 days of receiving it without paying fees or penalties. In some states, this cancellation period may be longer. Upon cancellation, you will receive either a full refund of the amount you paid with your application or your total Contract value. You should review this prospectus, or consult with your investment professional, for additional information about the specific cancellation terms that apply

Financial Professionals may be compensated for the sale of the B Series. Selling broker-dealer firms may not make available or may not recommend the B Series of the Annuity and/or benefits described in this prospectus. Please speak to your Financial Professional for further details.

A selling broker-dealer firm may elect to make available only certain strategies, features or benefits to its clients. For example, a firm may choose to not make one of the index strategies, such as the Step Rate Plus or Tiered Participation Rate, available. In addition, a firm may choose to not make available certain buffer levels, indices and index strategy terms that are described in the prospectus. Only those strategies, features and benefits available through your firm will be part of your contract and will be described in your firm’s marketing materials. You should ask your Financial Professional for details about the strategies and features available through their firm. The prospectus describes all the strategies, features and benefits that Prudential makes available under the contract. For additional information on all of the strategies, features or benefits available with FlexGuard Income please visit the following webpage: www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc.

The guarantees provided by the Annuity contracts and payments Pruco Life makes under the Annuity contracts are the obligations of, and subject to the creditworthiness and claims paying ability of, Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are defined either in the Special Terms section or in the context of the particular section.

Index-linked and variable annuity contracts are complex insurance and investment vehicles. There is a risk of substantial loss of your principal. The risk of loss may be greater in the case of an early withdrawal due to any charges and adjustments applied to such withdrawals. These charges and adjustments may result in loss even when the value of an Index has increased. In addition, rates associated with the Index Strategies upon renewal may be higher or lower than initial rates and may differ from the rates used for new Annuity contracts or for other Annuity contracts issued at different times. Refer to the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus for more information. Investors should speak with a Financial Professional about the Annuity’s features, benefits, risks and fees, and whether the Annuity is appropriate for the investor based upon his or her financial situation and objectives.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity, variable life insurance policy, fixed annuity or fixed life insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that the Annuity may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity’s Account Value and whether the Annuity’s liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you purchase the Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA or Roth IRA, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when an Annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to allocate to the various Index Strategies and Variable Investment Subaccounts, and the opportunity to annuitize the contract, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and Financial Professional regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing the Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

For currently available Index Strategies, please refer to our website at www.prudential.com/s3-Pruco-FlexGuard-income-indexed-va.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the Annuity offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your Financial Professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your Financial Professional to decide whether the Annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk comfort level.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, which means it is legally part of this prospectus may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "[How to Contact Us](#)" later in this prospectus for our Service Center address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current Owners that reside outside of the United States. However, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current Owners while outside of the United States.

The Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Subaccount.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Additional information about certain investment products, including variable annuities, has been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission's staff and is available at www.investor.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIAL.COM

Prospectus dated: May 1, 2022

Statement of Additional Information dated: May 1, 2022

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SPECIAL TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of any allocations in any Variable Subaccount(s) we make available and the Index Strategies using the Interim Value for each Index Strategy on any Valuation Day other than the Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date. On an Index Strategy Start Date, the Index Strategy Base applicable to that Index Strategy would be used instead of the Interim Value. On an Index Strategy End Date, the Index Strategy Base plus the Index Credit less any withdrawals or Benefit charge applicable to that Index Strategy would be used instead of the Interim Value.

Allocation Option: A Variable Investment Subaccount, Index Strategy or other option we make available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Annual Income Amount. The annual amount that can be withdrawn without being considered Excess Income under the attached living benefit during the Income Stage. The Annual Income Amount will vary from year to year and can be lower in one Annuity Year than in the prior Annuity Year even if no Excess Income is taken.

Annuitant/Joint Annuitant: The natural person upon whose life annuity payments made to the Owner are based.

Annuitization: The process by which you direct us to apply the Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments to the Owner.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the Payout Period. As discussed in the ["Annuity Options"](#) section, there is a date by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Maximum Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The twelve-month period beginning on the Issue Date and continuing through and including the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the ["Annuity Payout Options"](#) section of the Annuity.

Buffer: The amount of protected negative Index Return applied to the Account Value allocated to an Index Strategy at the end of an Index Strategy Term. Any negative Index Return in excess of the Buffer reduces the Account Value.

Cap Rate: The maximum rate that may be credited to the Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategy for any given Index Strategy Term. A different Cap Rate may be declared for different Indices, Buffers, and different Index Strategy Terms. Cap Rates, upon renewal, may be higher or lower than the initial Cap Rate but will never be less than the Guaranteed Minimum Cap Rate. Renewal Cap Rates may differ from the Cap Rates used for new Annuity contracts or for other Annuity contracts issued at different times.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one Beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income. All or any portion of an Income Withdrawal under the Benefit that causes cumulative withdrawals to exceed the Annual Income Amount, including any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, in an Annuity Year during the Income Stage. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Center: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Holding Account: A Variable Investment Subaccount we make available and designate as such.

Income Deferral Rate: During the Savings Stage, the Income Deferral Rate is an annual percentage added to the Income Percentage each year until the Income Effective Date. The Income Deferral Rate is based on the age of the Protected Life or the younger of the Joint Protected Lives on the Index Effective Date and does not change for the life of the Contract.

Income Effective Date: The date you elect to start the Income Stage under the Benefit. The Income Effective Date must be on an Index Anniversary Date.

Income Percentage: The rate applied under the Benefit to determine your initial Annual Income Amount. The Income Percentage is based on the age of the Protected Life, or the younger of the Joint Protected Lives on the Index Effective Date. Prior to the Income Effective Date, the Income Percentage includes any applicable Income Deferral Rate credits. If the Joint Protected Life has been added, changed, or removed before the Income Effective Date, the Annual Income Amount will be based on the applicable Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate based on the younger of the Protected Life or Joint Protected Lives as of the Index Effective Date.

Income Withdrawals: During the Income Stage, the amounts allowed to be withdrawn under the Benefit without being considered Excess Income.

Index (Indices): The underlying Index or exchange traded fund associated with an Index Strategy and used to determine the Index Return in determining the Index Credit. You do not directly participate in an Index.

Index Anniversary Date: The same day, each calendar year, as the Index Effective Date. You may allocate available Account Value to a new Index Strategy(ies) or to the Variable Subaccount or other options we make available on this date. You may allocate available Account Value to the same Index Strategy(ies) on this date once the Index Strategy(ies) has reached the Index Strategy End Date, as long as the same Index Strategy(ies) is still available.

Index Credit: The percent of Index Return used to calculate the amount you receive on an Index Strategy End Date. The Index Credit can be negative, meaning you can lose principal and prior earnings. This may be expressed as an amount or percentage.

Index Effective Date: The first day of the first Index Strategy allocation. The Index Effective Date will be the same as the Issue Date of your Annuity.

Index Linked Variable Income Benefit: A living benefit rider that is automatically included with the contract at issue and becomes effective on the Index Effective Date. This may also be referred to in the prospectus as the "Benefit."

Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement: The supplement that must accompany this prospectus which contains the Benefit Terms applicable to your Annuity. The Benefit Terms identified on the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement include the Income Percentages, the Income Deferral Rates, the Waiting Period, and the Benefit charge. We cannot change these Benefit Terms for your Annuity once they are established. We publish any changes to the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement at least seven calendar days before they take effect on our website at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc. The Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement is also filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov under Form S-3 File Number 333-252774.

Index Return: The percentage change in the Index Value from the Index Strategy Start Date to the Index Strategy End Date, which is used to determine the Index Credit for an Index Strategy. An Index Return is calculated by taking the Index Value on the Index Strategy End Date, minus the Index Value on the Index Strategy Start Date, and then dividing the result by the Index Value on the Index Strategy Start Date.

Index Strategy(ies): Any Index linked Allocation Option we make available in the Annuity for crediting interest based on the underlying Index associated with the Index Strategy, Buffer, and Index Strategy Term. We may offer other Index Strategies from time to time, subject to our rules.

Index Strategy Base: The amount of Account Value allocated to an Index Strategy on an Index Strategy Start Date. The Index Strategy Base is used in the calculation of any Index Credit and in the calculation of the Interim Value. The Index Strategy Base is reduced for any Benefit charges, transfers or withdrawals that occur between an Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date in the same proportion that the total withdrawal, transfer amount or Benefit charge reduced the Interim Value.

Index Strategy End Date: The last day of an Index Strategy Term. This is the day any applicable Index Credit would be credited to the Index Strategy.

Index Strategy Start Date: The first day of an Index Strategy Term.

Index Strategy Term: The time period allocated to each Index Strategy. The term begins on the Index Strategy Start Date and ends on the Index Strategy End Date.

Index Value: The value of the Index that is published by the Index provider at the close of each day that the Index is calculated. If an Index Value is not published for a particular Valuation Day, the closing Index Value of the next published Valuation Day will be used.

Interim Value: The value of an Index Strategy on any Valuation Day during an Index Strategy Term other than the Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date. It is a calculated value (as described in the Interim Value section) and is used when a withdrawal, death benefit payment, transfer, Annuitization, Benefit charge, or surrender occurs between an Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date. During an Index Strategy Term, the Interim Value is included in the Account Value and Surrender Value.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity. We will establish your Issue Date when we receive your complete Purchase Payment and all information that we require for the purchase of a Contract in Good Order.

Maximum Annuity Date: The Maximum Annuity Date is equal to the first day of the calendar month following the oldest of the Owner(s)' and Annuitant(s)' 95th birthday. You may not reallocate to an Index Strategy where the Index Strategy End Date is after your Maximum Annuity Date.

Owner: The Owner is either an eligible entity or person named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Payout Stage: The period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

Participation Rate: The percentage of any Index increase that will be used in calculating the Index Credit at the end of an Index Strategy Term for applicable Index Strategies. A different Participation Rate may be declared for different Index Strategies, Indices and Buffers. Participation Rates, upon renewal, may be higher or lower than the initial Participation Rate but will never be less than the Guaranteed Minimum Participation Rate. Renewal Participation Rates may differ from the Participation Rates used for new Annuity contracts or for other Annuity contracts issued at different times.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund, or series thereof, in which a Subaccount of the Separate Account invests. A Portfolio also may be referred to in this prospectus as an Underlying Portfolio.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Savings Stage: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Separate Accounts: Refers to Pruco Life Insurance Company Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account and the Index Strategies Separate Account, which hold assets associated with the Annuity issued by Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account assets held in support of the Variable Investment Subaccounts are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct, while the assets in the Index Strategies Separate Account are not insulated from the creditors of Pruco Life.

Service Center: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Center at any time and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "[How to Contact Us](#)" later in this prospectus for the Service Center address.

Step Rate: The Step Rate is the declared rate that may be credited to amounts allocated to the applicable Index Strategies for any given Index Strategy Term if the Index Return is between zero (including zero) and the declared Step Rate. A different Step Rate may be declared for different Indices and Buffers. Step Rates, upon renewal, may be higher or lower than the initial Step Rate but will never be less than the Guaranteed Minimum Step Rate. Renewal Step Rates may differ from the Step Rates used for new Annuity contracts or for other Annuity contracts issued at different times.

Surrender Value: The Account Value less any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, any applicable Tax Charges, and any other applicable charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value.

Tier Level: The declared Index Return that is used to determine which Participation Rate tier applies in the calculation of Index Credit in the Tiered Participation Rate Index Strategy. Tier Levels, upon renewal, may be higher or lower than the initial Tier Level but will never be more than the Guaranteed Maximum Tier Level. Renewal Tier Levels may differ from the Tier Levels used for new Annuity contracts or for other Annuity contracts issued at different times.

Unit: A share of participation in a Variable Investment Subaccount used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Price: The value of each Unit of a Variable Investment Subaccount on a Valuation Day.

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, and an Index Strategy Index Value is published, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

Variable Investment Subaccount: A division of the Pruco Life insurance Company Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account. A Variable Investment Subaccount also may be referred to in this prospectus and the Annuity as a Variable Subaccount or Subaccount.

Waiting Period: The number of years a client is required to remain in the Savings Stage prior to establishing the Income Effective Date.

KEY INFORMATION

Important Information You Should Consider About the Annuity

Fees and Expenses

Charges for Early Withdrawals	If you withdraw money from the Annuity within 6 years following your Annuity Issue Date, you may be assessed a surrender charge. The maximum surrender charge is 7.0% of the Purchase Payment, and a surrender charge may be assessed up to 6 years after the Issue Date of your Annuity. If you make an early withdrawal, you could pay a surrender charge of up to \$7,000 on a \$100,000 withdrawal. For more information on surrender charges, please refer to the "Fees, Charges and Deductions" section of this prospectus.
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Transaction Charges	None.
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Ongoing Fees and Expenses (annual charges)	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay each year, depending on the options you choose. Please refer to your Annuity specifications page for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected.
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Annual Fee	Minimum	Maximum
Base Contract Fees	1.20% ⁽¹⁾ 1.45% ⁽²⁾	1.30% ⁽¹⁾ 1.45% ⁽²⁾
Investment options (Portfolio fees and expenses)	0.58%	0.58%
Optional benefits available for an additional charge (for a single optional benefit, if elected)	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Mortality and expense risk charge and administration charge. A percentage of the net assets of the Variable Subaccount. For Net Purchase Payments equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 the charge will be 1.20%.

⁽²⁾ Index Linked Variable Income Benefit charge. A percentage of the Account Value. The Benefit is included upon issuance of the Contract. The Benefit may be cancelled after three years. If it is cancelled the Benefit charge will no longer apply.

Because your Annuity is customizable, the choices you make affect how much you will pay. To help you understand the cost of owning your Annuity, the following table shows the lowest and highest cost you could pay *each year*, based on current charges. This estimate assumes that you do not take withdrawals from the Annuity, **which could add surrender charges that substantially increase costs.**

Lowest Annual Cost \$1,922	Highest Annual Cost \$3,461
Assumes:	Assumes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investment of \$100,000 · 5% annual appreciation · Least expensive Portfolio fees and expenses · No optional benefits · No sales charges · No additional Purchase Payments, transfers or withdrawals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investment of \$100,000 · 5% annual appreciation · Most expensive combination of optional benefits and Portfolio fees and expenses · No sales charges · No additional Purchase Payments, transfers or withdrawals

For more information on ongoing fees and expenses, please refer to the ["Fee Table"](#) section of this prospectus.

Risks

Risk of Loss	You can lose money by investing in the Annuity. For more information on the risk of loss, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus.
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Not a Short-Term Investment	The Annuity is not a short-term investment and is not appropriate for an investor who needs ready access to cash. The Annuity is designed to provide benefits on a long-term basis. Consequently, you should not use the Annuity as a short-term investment or savings vehicle. Because of the long-term nature of the Annuity, you should consider whether investing Purchase Payments in the Annuity is consistent with the purpose for which the investment is being considered. For more information on the short-term investment risks, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus.
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Risks Associated with Investment Options	An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risk of poor investment performance and can vary depending on the performance of the investment options available under the Annuity, including the Index Strategies, each of which has its own unique risks. You should review the investment options before making an investment decision. For more information on the risks associated with investment options, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus.
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Insurance Company Risks	<p>An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risks related to Pruco Life. Any obligations, guarantees, or benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of Pruco Life. More information about Pruco Life is available upon request. Such requests can be made toll-free at 1-888-PRU-2888.</p> <p>For more information on the insurance company risks, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus.</p>
Restrictions	
Investments	<p>Pruco Life reserves the right to remove or substitute Portfolios as investment options. When investing in an Index Strategy, we reserve the right to change Cap Rates, Participation Rates, Step Rates and Buffers at any time. There is no guarantee that an Index Strategy will be available in the future.</p> <p>We may impose limitations on an investment professional's or investment advisor's ability to request financial transactions on your behalf.</p> <p>For more information on investment and transfer restrictions, please refer to "Appendix A", "Index Strategies" and the "Financial Professional Permission To Forward Transactions" sections of this prospectus.</p>
Benefit	<p>The built-in Benefit associated with the Annuity is an Index-linked variable income benefit and is available for an additional charge. The benefit allows you to receive your annual withdrawal amount over one lifetime ("Protected Life"), or over the Owner/Annuitant and their spouse's lifetime ("Joint Protected Lives").</p> <p>For more information on the benefits under the Annuity, please refer to the "Benefits Available Under the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Taxes	
Tax Implications	<p>You should consult with a tax professional to determine the tax implications of an investment in and payments received under the Annuity. There is no additional tax benefit if you purchase the Annuity through a tax-qualified plan or individual retirement account (IRA). Withdrawals will be subject to ordinary income tax, and may be subject to a 10% additional tax for distributions taken prior to age 59 ½.</p> <p>For more information on tax implications, please refer to the "Tax Considerations" section of this prospectus.</p>
Conflicts of Interest	
Investment Professional Compensation	<p>Investment professionals may receive compensation for selling the Annuity to investors and may have a financial incentive to offer or recommend the Annuity over another investment. This compensation is paid in the form of commissions, based on the amount of your investment in the Annuity.</p> <p>For more information on investment professional compensation, please refer to the "Who Distributes Annuities Offered By Pruco Life?" section of this prospectus.</p>
Exchanges	<p>Some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you an annuity in place of the one you already own. You should only exchange your contract if you determine after comparing the features, fees, and risks of both contracts, that it is preferable to purchase the new contract, rather than continue to own your existing contract.</p> <p>For more information on exchanges, please refer to the "Who Distributes Annuities Offered By Pruco Life?" section of this prospectus.</p>

OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUITY

The Prudential FlexGuard Income index-linked and variable annuity Contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life Insurance Company, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. The Annuity provides for the potential accumulation of retirement savings through investment in certain Index Strategies and Variable Investment Subaccount during the Savings Stage and opportunity for lifetime income through a built-in living benefit rider during the Income Stage and Insured Income Stage, as well as Annuitization options. The Annuity is intended for retirement or other long-term investment purposes.

The Index Linked Variable Income Benefit (the "Benefit") attached to this Annuity has three distinct stages, the Savings Stage, Income Stage and Insured Income Stage. During the Savings Stage the Annuity offers a Variable Subaccount and Index Strategies as opportunities for growth or loss, with levels of downside protection available when allocating to the Index Strategies. Under the Benefit, initial income payments are based on Account Value at the end of the Savings Stage which will, in part, reflect performance from investment in the Variable Subaccount and Index Strategies. During the Income Stage it provides lifetime income with potential for increases in income and some downside protection.

The **Savings Stage** is the period of time before the Income Effective Date. During the Savings Stage, you may allocate your Account Value among any of the Index Strategies and Variable Subaccounts we make available. You must remain in the Savings Stage for at least as long as the Waiting Period. During the Savings Stage, the Income Percentage includes the initial Income Percentage and any Income Deferral Rate which is added to the Income Percentage each year until the Income Effective Date.

The **Income Stage** is the time period beginning on the Income Effective Date and ending on the Valuation Day the Insured Income Stage begins. You may only establish your Income Effective Date on an Index Anniversary following the Waiting Period. Upon establishing an Income Effective Date, you must elect to take your Annual Income Amount based on the Protected Life or the Joint Protected Lives in effect when we receive your request to do so in Good Order. There are limited Index Strategies and no Variable Sub-accounts available during the Income Stage.

Once your Account Value is reduced to \$0 as a result of Income Withdrawals in any Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, we subsequently make **Insured Income Stage** payments until the death of the Protected Life or until both Joint Protected Lives have died, as applicable. In the Annuity Year in which your Account Value is reduced to \$0, the only Insured Income Stage payment due, if any, equals the Annual Income Amount not yet withdrawn in that Annuity Year. In subsequent Annuity Years, the Insured Income Stage payment equals the Annual Income Amount in effect as of the date the Account Value was reduced to \$0.

Index Strategies. The Index Strategies provide an Index Credit based on the Index Return of the underlying Index associated with the Index Strategy. The Index Strategies provide a level of protection against negative Index Returns through a Buffer; however, negative Index Returns in excess of the Buffer will result in a loss of principal and any prior earnings, which could also result in a significant amount of loss. Assets supporting the Index Strategies are held in a non-insulated, non-unitized separate account and are subject to the claims of the creditors of Pruco Life and the benefits provided are subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. **For more information on the Index Strategies offered with this Annuity, please refer to the separate prospectus covering the Index Strategies, Prudential FlexGuard Income, Single Premium Deferred Index-Linked and Variable Annuity (B Series), File Number 333-256974 (the "Index Strategies Prospectus").**

Variable Investment Subaccount. The Variable Subaccount we make available invests in a Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each day. The Variable Subaccount does not provide any level of protection against negative returns. You are at risk of losing principal and any earnings if you allocate funds to the Portfolio. The assets that are held in support of the Variable Subaccount are kept separate from all our other assets and may not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Variable Subaccounts are not available at issue. **Additional information about the Portfolio is provided in Appendix A to the prospectus.**

Benefit. The Benefit provides lifetime income payments initially based on a percentage of your Account Value and is built-in to your Annuity. Income Withdrawals can begin once the Waiting Period expires. Once Income Withdrawals begin your Index Strategies are limited to the 1-year Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategies. If you no longer want or need the Benefit, you can cancel it from your Annuity on or after the Waiting Period. If you cancel the Benefit, we stop assessing the Benefit charge and you will not be allowed to re-elect the Benefit.

Death Benefits. You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Death Benefit is the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit. Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Annuitization. During Annuitization, you can elect to receive annuity payments (1) for life; (2) for life with a guaranteed minimum number of payments; (3) based on joint lives; or (4) for a guaranteed number of payments. We currently make annuity payments available on a fixed basis. After Annuitization, the Death Benefit will no longer apply.

Withdrawals. You can withdraw a limited amount of money from your Annuity on an annual basis without any charges. Other product features allow you to access your Account Value at any time, although a charge may apply.

On September 15, 2021, Prudential Financial, Inc. ("Prudential"), the parent company of Prudential Annuities, Inc. ("Prudential Annuities"), and Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC ("Fortitude") announced that they entered into a definitive agreement under which Prudential will sell all of its outstanding shares of Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC") to Fortitude (the "Transaction"). The Transaction closed on April 1, 2022. PALAC is an affiliate of Pruco Life and was the issuer of certain FlexGuard Annuities. As a result of the sale of PALAC to Fortitude, FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC are now owned by a Fortitude-owned company. In order to give contract owners of FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC an opportunity to maintain their Contracts with a Prudential-owned company, they will be receiving an offer to transfer their Contracts from PALAC to Pruco Life. For more information, please refer to the "[Additional Information](#)" section of the statutory prospectus.

FEE TABLE

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering or making withdrawals from the Annuity. Please refer to your Annuity specifications page for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected.

The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time that you buy the Annuity, surrender or make withdrawals from the Annuity, or transfer Account Value between investment options. State premium taxes may also be deducted. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this prospectus in the "[Fees, Charges and Deductions](#)" section.

Transaction Expenses	
Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases	None
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (as a percentage of each Purchase Payment) ⁽¹⁾	7.00%
Transfer Fee	None

⁽¹⁾ Withdrawal Charges in subsequent years*

Annuity Year	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment being Withdrawn
Annuity Year 1	7.0%
Annuity Year 2	7.0%
Annuity Year 3	6.0%
Annuity Year 4	5.0%
Annuity Year 5	4.0%
Annuity Year 6	3.0%
Annuity Year 7 or later	0.0%

* The years referenced in the CDSC table above refer to the years since Contract Issue Date. CDSCs are applied against the amount of Account Value being withdrawn.

The next table describes the maximum fees and expenses that you will pay each year during the time that you own the Annuity (not including Portfolio fees and expenses). Your current fees and expenses may be less than the maximum.

Annual Annuity Expenses	Current	Maximum
Base Contract Expenses	1.30% ⁽¹⁾	1.30% ⁽¹⁾
	1.45% ⁽²⁾	1.45% ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Mortality and expense risk charge and administration charge. A percentage of the net assets of the Variable Subaccount. For Net Purchase Payments equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 the charge will be 1.20%.

⁽²⁾ Index Linked Variable Income Benefit charge. A percentage of the Account Value. The Benefit is included upon issuance of the Contract. The Benefit may be cancelled after three years. If it is cancelled the Benefit charge will no longer apply.

The next item shows the maximum total operating expenses charged by the Portfolio that you may pay periodically during the time that you own the Annuity. **More information about the Portfolio, including its annual expenses, may be found in [Appendix A](#) of this prospectus.**

Annual Portfolio Expenses	
Expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, and other expenses.	<i>Maximum</i>
	0.58%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other variable annuity contracts. These costs include Transaction Expenses, Annual Annuity Expenses, and Annual Portfolio Expenses.

The Example assumes that you invest \$100,000 in the annuity contract for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and assumes the most expensive combination of Annual Portfolio Expenses and optional benefits available for an additional charge. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	\$10,416	\$16,408	\$21,616	\$36,632	\$10,416	\$16,408	\$21,616	\$36,632
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	\$3,416	\$10,408	\$17,616	\$36,632	\$3,416	\$10,408	\$17,616	\$36,632
If you do not surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	\$3,416	\$10,408	\$17,616	\$36,632	\$3,416	\$10,408	\$17,616	\$36,632

RISK FACTORS

Risks of Investing in a Variable Investment Subaccount. You take all the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Sub-account, which invests in the Portfolio. If the Sub-account increases in value, then your Account Value goes up; if it decreases in value, your Account Value goes down. How much your Account Value goes up or down depends on the performance of the Portfolio in which your Sub-account invests. We do not guarantee the investment results of any Portfolio. An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risk of poor investment performance, and the value of your investment can vary depending on the performance of the Portfolio, which has its own unique risks.

Insurance Company Risk. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under the Annuity. You should look to the financial strength of Pruco Life for its claims-paying ability. Amounts allocated to the Index Strategies are held in a non-registered, non-insulated Separate Account. These assets are subject to the claims of the creditors of Pruco Life and the benefits provided under the Index Strategies are subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. The Company is also subject to risks related to disasters and other events, such as storms, earthquakes, fires, outbreaks of infectious diseases (such as COVID-19), utility failures, terrorist acts, political and social developments, and military and governmental actions. These risks are often collectively referred to as “business continuity” risks. These events could adversely affect the Company and our ability to conduct business and process transactions. Although the Company has business continuity plans, it is possible that the plans may not operate as intended or required and that the Company may not be able to provide required services, process transactions, deliver documents or calculate values. It is also possible that service levels may decline as a result of such events.

Possible Adverse Tax Consequences. The tax considerations associated with the Annuity vary and can be complicated. The tax considerations discussed in this prospectus are general in nature and describe only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). Before making a Purchase Payment or taking other action related to your Annuity, you should consult with a qualified tax adviser for complete information and advice. For example, distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. In addition, if you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer’s age 59½, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain.

Possible Fees on Access to Account Value. We may apply fees if you access your Account Value during the Savings Stage or surrender your Annuity. For example, in addition to possible tax consequences discussed above, you may incur fees for accessing your Account Value such as a Surrender Charge, Tax Charge, and/or a charge for any benefits.

Not a Short-Term Investment. The Annuity is not a short-term investment vehicle and is not an appropriate investment for an investor who needs ready access to cash. The Annuity is designed to provide benefits on a long-term basis. Consequently, you should not use the Annuity as a short-term investment or savings vehicle. Because of the long-term nature of the Annuity, you should consider whether investing Purchase Payments in the Annuity is consistent with the purpose for which the investment is being considered.

Benefit Risks. The Benefit is automatically included in your Contract for an additional charge, but you cannot remove it until the Waiting Period has elapsed. If you remove the Benefit before Income Withdrawals begin, you will have paid for the Benefit without receiving any of its advantages. Additionally, if you remove the Benefit, you cannot re-elect it at any point in the future.

Income Withdrawals and the Benefit may also end prematurely if you take Excess Income or you annuitize your Contract.

On the Income Effective Date, we base your initial income payment under the Benefit on the Income Percentage you receive at issue increased by the Income Deferral Credit and your Account Value. Decreases in Account Value due to negative Index performance, deductions for Insurance charges and expenses, withdrawals and Benefit charges prior to the Income Effective Date will decrease the initial income payment amount available to you.

After the Income Effective Date, your Annual Income Amount can increase or decrease based on the Index Credits associated with your chosen Index Strategies. We base Income Withdrawals on the lifetime of a Protected Life or Joint Protected Lives designated at issue. If you change Owners or Beneficiary(s), we may terminate the Benefit prematurely.

Risk of Change to the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement Prior to the Issue Date. The Benefit Terms (Income Percentages, Income Deferral Rates, Waiting Period, and Benefit charge) for your Annuity are stated in the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement that is in effect on the date you sign your application. We send you a copy of the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement when we issue the Annuity. We cannot change these Benefit Terms for your Annuity once they are established. We publish any changes to the Benefit Terms in an amended Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement at least seven calendar days before they take effect on our website at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc. The amended Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement is also filed on EDGAR as www.sec.gov under Form S-3 File Number 333-256974. You can contact us to receive the Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement applicable to your Annuity by calling our Service Center at the toll-free telephone number provided in this prospectus.

Death Benefit Risk. While the Annuity provides a Death Benefit, the amount of that benefit is subject to investment gains and losses and is reduced for any withdrawals you take.

Risk of Loss. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Annuity. An investment in the Annuity is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Risk of Loss – Index Strategies. You take the investment risk for amounts allocated to one or more Index Strategies since the Index Credit is based upon the performance of the associated Index. You bear the risk of the negative Index Return in excess of the Buffer you choose except for any 100% Buffer Index Strategy where there is no risk of loss to you, should you stay allocated to the end of the Index Strategy Term. In the case of a multi-year Index Strategy Term, losses are measured over the entire Index Strategy Term from the Index Strategy Start Date to the Index Strategy End Date and may exceed the Buffer levels associated with the Index Strategy.

Effect of Interim Value. To determine the Interim Value, we apply a formula which does not reflect the actual performance of the applicable Index, but rather a determination of the value of hypothetical underlying investments at the time of the Interim Value calculation. This amount could be more or less than if you had held the Index Strategy for the full Index Strategy Term. It also means that you could have a negative performance, even if the value of the Index has increased at the time of the calculation. All withdrawals from an Index Strategy, including death benefit payments, transfers, Income Withdrawals, Excess Income, annuitization, Benefit charges and surrenders paid before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. Withdrawals, partial transfers, and Benefit charges before an Index Strategy End Date could have adverse impacts even if the value of the Index has increased at the time of the calculation because an early withdrawal will not allow you to participate in the Index Return for the Index Strategy Term with your entire Index Strategy Base. If you withdraw, transfer a portion out of, or we process a Benefit charge from Account Value allocated to an Index Strategy, the withdrawal, transfer, or Benefit charge will cause an immediate reduction to your Index Strategy Base in a proportion equal to the reduction in your Interim Value. A proportional reduction may be larger than the dollar amount of your withdrawal, transfer, or Benefit charge even if the value of the Index has increased. See “Impact of Withdrawals” below for additional information.

Impact of Withdrawals. If you withdraw Account Value allocated to an Index Strategy, the withdrawal will cause an immediate reduction to your Index Strategy Base in a proportion equal to the reduction in your Interim Value. A proportional reduction could be larger than the dollar amount of your withdrawal. Reductions to your Index Strategy Base will negatively impact your Interim Value for the remainder of the Index Strategy Term and will result in a lower Index Credit on the Index Strategy End Date. Once your Index Strategy Base is reduced due to a withdrawal during any Index Strategy Term, it will not increase for the remainder of the Index Strategy Term.

Risks Associated with the Index Strategies and Indices. For more information on the risks associated with the Index Strategies and Indices, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).

INDEX STRATEGIES

The Annuity offers multiple Index Strategies which provide an Index Credit based on the Index Return of the Index associated with the Index Strategy. The Index Credit is the amount credited on an Index Strategy End Date based on the Index Return and the type of Index Strategy. **The Index Credit may be positive or negative, which means you can lose principal and prior earnings.** You may allocate all or a portion of your Purchase Payment into one or more Index Strategies. We currently offer the following Index Strategies: Point-to-Point with Cap, Tiered Participation Rate and Step Rate Plus.

The Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategy provides an Index Credit equal to the Index Return up to a Cap.

1. If the Index Return is positive and equal to or greater than the Cap Rate, then the Index Credit is equal to the Cap Rate. If the Index Return is positive, but less than the Cap Rate, the Index Credit is equal to the Index Return.
2. If the Index Return is negative, but less than or equal to the Buffer, the Index Credit is zero. Otherwise, the Index Credit is equal to the negative Index Return in excess of the Buffer.
3. Offers the greatest level of protection with the most options for term lengths, but limited upside potential.

The Tiered Participation Rate Index Strategy provides an Index Credit equal to the Index Return multiplied by one or two Participation Rates.

1. If the Index Return is between zero and the declared Tier Level, then the Index Credit is equal to the Index Return multiplied by the Participation Rate for the 1st tier. If the Index Return is greater than or equal to the declared Tier Level, the Index Credit is the sum of the Tier Level multiplied by the Participation Rate for the 1st tier and the remaining Index Return multiplied by the Participation Rate for the 2nd tier.
2. If the Index Return is negative, but less than or equal to the Buffer, the Index Credit is zero. Otherwise, the Index Credit is equal to the negative Index Return in excess of the Buffer.
3. Offers an upside potential with no maximum or limitations, but only available in longer term lengths.

The Step Rate Plus Index Strategy provides an Index Credit equal to the greater of the Index Return multiplied by a Participation Rate or the Step Rate.

1. If the Index Return is between zero (including zero) and the declared Step Rate, then the Index Credit is equal to the Step Rate. If the Index Return is greater than the Step Rate, the Index Credit is equal to the greater of the Index Return multiplied by the Participation Rate or the Step Rate.
2. If the Index Return is negative, but less than or equal to the Buffer, the Index Credit is zero. Otherwise, the Index Credit is equal to the negative Index Return in excess of the Buffer.
3. Offers an upside potential with no maximum or limitations, but only available in shorter term lengths.

Not all Index Strategies will be available with all Indices, in all available Index Strategy Terms, and in all available Buffers. As a result of economic market conditions, or utilization of the Index Strategies, we reserve the right to add and remove Index Strategies at any time. For currently available Index Strategies, please refer to our website at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc. New rates will be set for Index Strategy Terms upon Index Anniversary Dates. These rates may be different than rates previously applied to your Annuity and from the current rates that we are offering for newly issued contracts. New Buffers may be offered as new Index Strategy Options. We currently offer one-year, three-year and six-year Index Strategy Terms. We currently offer Index Strategies based on four different Indices. The Annuity offers Index Strategies with 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 100% Buffers. **The Buffer is the amount of protected negative return. Any loss beyond the Buffer level reduces the Account Value allocated to the Index Strategy.** During the Income Stage of the Benefit, only the 1-year Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategies are available.

For more information on Index Strategies, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).

VARIABLE INVESTMENT SUBACCOUNT

WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OPTION?

The PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio – Class III is the only Investment Option available under the Annuity. **Please refer to [Appendix A](#) for certain information regarding the Portfolio, including (i) its name, (ii) its type (e.g., money market fund, bond fund, balanced fund, etc.), (iii) its investment adviser and any sub-adviser, (iv) current expenses, and (v) performance.** There is no guarantee that the underlying Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Portfolio has issued a prospectus that contains more detailed information about the Portfolio. The prospectus for the Portfolio can be found online at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY

The following table summarizes information about the benefits available under the Annuity.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Restrictions/Limitations
Index Linked Variable Income Benefit	The built-in Benefit associated with the Annuity is a variable income benefit that allows you to receive your annual withdrawal amount over one lifetime ("Protected Life"), or over the Owner/Annuitant and their spouse's lifetime ("Joint Protected Lives"). The Benefit provides lifetime income payments initially based on a percentage of your Account Value.	Standard	1.45% (of the Account Value on the Index Anniversary Date)	If you remove the Benefit before Income Withdrawals begin, you will have paid for the Benefit without receiving any of its advantages. If you remove the Benefit, you cannot re-elect it at any point in the future. Income Withdrawals and the Benefit may also end prematurely if you take Excess Income or you annuitize your Contract.
Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit	Provides protection for your Beneficiary(ies) by ensuring that they receive the greater of the Return of Purchase Payments Amount and Account Value.	Standard	0%	The Death Benefit may not be electively terminated. The Death Benefit will terminate upon a change of Owner or Annuitant. The Death Benefit for any changed Owner or Annuitant will be Account Value.

INDEX LINKED VARIABLE INCOME BENEFIT

The built-in Benefit associated with the Annuity is an Index-linked variable income benefit, which allows you to receive your annual withdrawal amount over one lifetime ("Protected Life"), or over the Owner/Annuitant and their spouse's lifetime ("Joint Protected Lives"). The Benefit has three distinct stages, the Savings Stage, Income Stage and Insured Income Stage. During the Savings Stage the Annuity offers a Variable Subaccount and Index Strategies as opportunities for growth or loss, with levels of downside protection available when allocating to the Index Strategies. Under the Benefit, initial income payments are based on Account Value at the end of the Savings Stage which will, in part, reflect performance from investment in the Variable Subaccount and Index Strategies. During the Income Stage it provides lifetime income with potential for increases in income and some downside protection.

You must remain in the Savings Stage for a minimum time period known as the Waiting Period. The Waiting Period is disclosed in the current Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement.

Only upon an Index Anniversary Date following the Waiting Period can you elect to begin your Income Stage, thus establishing the Income Effective Date. The election form to start Income will be part of your Reallocation Notice and follows the timing rules of the annual Reallocation Notice. During the Income Stage of the Benefit, only the 1-year Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategies are available so you may have to reallocate to those available Strategies.

Election to begin the Income Stage must occur on an Index Anniversary Date following the Waiting Period regardless of when in that year you will take your first Income Withdrawal. The election to start Income is irrevocable. On this date, you must designate single Protected Life or Joint Protected Lives. The designation of single or joint is irrevocable.

The **Income Percentages** are disclosed in the current Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement and assigned as of the Index Effective Date will never change for the life of the Annuity. The rate applied to the Account Value to determine the Annual Income Amount is the Income Percentage. This percentage is based on the age of the Protected Life or younger of the Joint Protected Lives on the Index Effective Date.

The **Income Deferral Rate** is an additional annual percentage added to the Income Percentage each year until the Income Effective Date. This percentage will be based on the age of the Protected Life or younger of the Joint Protected Lives on the Index Effective Date and will not change for the life of the Benefit. The Income Deferral Rate will continue to apply even when withdrawals are taken prior to the Income Effective Date.

The initial Annual Income Amount (AIA) is calculated on the Income Effective Date, regardless of when the first Income Withdrawal occurs. If there is one Protected Life at the time the Income Stage begins, the AIA will be determined by applying the Single Protected Life Income Percentage on the Annuity to the Account Value. If there are Joint Protected Lives, the AIA will be determined by applying the Joint Protected Lives Income Percentage based on the youngest Protected Life on the Annuity to the Account Value. This is the only time the Account Value and Income Percentage will be directly used to calculate an AIA.

Every Index Anniversary Date thereafter will result in a recalculation of the AIA based on the Index Credit applied to the Index Strategies, gross of fees, to which you are allocated. The change can be positive or negative.

To maintain the Benefit, the **Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations** must be one of the following and meet the minimum/maximum age requirements for the Benefit:

For Income Withdrawals to begin on a Protected Life basis:

- The Owner and Annuitant must be the same. Such person will be the Protected Life.
- If two Owners are named, the Annuitant must be one of the Owners. Such person will be the Protected Life. The other Owner must be the spouse of the Protected Life. No additional Owners may be named. While both Owners are alive, each Owner must be designated as the other Owner's primary Beneficiary.
- If the Owner is an entity other than a custodial account that we permit, the Annuitant will be the Protected Life.
- If the Owner is a custodial account that we permit, the Annuitant will be the Protected Life and the custodian will be the sole primary Beneficiary.

For Income Withdrawals to begin on a Joint Protected Lives basis:

A Joint Protected Life may only be named and Income Withdrawals may be made on a Joint Protected Lives basis only if the Annuity would be eligible for Spousal Continuation (as defined in the Annuity) as of the date of the Owner's death, subject to our rules.

- If one Owner is named, the Owner and Annuitant must be the same. Such person will be the Protected Life. The Joint Protected Life must be the spouse of the Protected Life and the sole primary Beneficiary.
- If two Owners are named, the Annuitant must be one of the Owners. Such person will be the Protected Life. The Joint Protected Life must also be an Owner and the spouse of the Protected Life. No additional Owners may be named. While both Joint Protected Lives are alive, each must be designated as the sole primary Beneficiary.
- If the Owner is an entity other than a custodial account that we permit, the Annuitant will be the Protected Life. The Joint Protected Life must be the spouse of the Protected Life and the sole primary Beneficiary.

- If the Owner is a custodial account that we permit, the Annuitant will be the Protected Life and the custodian will be the sole primary Beneficiary. The Joint Protective Life must be the spouse of the Protected Life and the sole primary Beneficiary of the custodial account.

A Joint Protected Life may be named or changed at any time prior to the Income Effective Date, subject to our acceptance. The Protected Life cannot be changed except in the event of divorce as described in the circumstances below. Upon receipt of notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order at our Service Center:

- When a Protected Life is named: If the divorce occurs prior to the Income Effective Date and results in the removal of the Protected Life as an Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) and the former spouse becomes the Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) under the Annuity, the resulting Owner may choose to continue or terminate this Rider. If this Rider is continued, such resulting Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) becomes the Protected Life under this Rider, however the Annual Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Joint Protected Life Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate based on the younger of the new Protected Life and the Protected Life on the Effective Date. Additionally, a Joint Protected Life may not be named. If divorce occurs after the Income Effective Date, and results in the removal of the Protected Life as an Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) and the former spouse becomes the Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) under the Annuity, this Rider will terminate.
- When Joint Protected Lives are named: If the divorce of the Joint Protected Lives results in the removal of the Protected Life as an Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) and the Joint Protected Life becomes the Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) under this Annuity, the resulting Owner may choose to continue or terminate this Rider. If this Rider is continued, the resulting Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) becomes the Protected Life under this Rider. If this occurs prior to the Income Effective Date, the Annual Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Joint Protected Life Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate based on the younger of the Joint Protected Lives named under this Rider as of the divorce. If divorce occurs after the Income Effective Date, the divorce will not result in a new Annual Income Amount and we will only make Income Payments as described below in the Income Payments section until the death of the new Protected Life. A new Joint Protected Life may not be named.

In most cases, change of ownership will trigger termination of the Benefit. The exceptions are when the beneficial Owner is not changing (e.g. ownership is transferred from an individual to a trust /entity with the same tax ID, or vice versa) or transferred from one entity to another or limited divorce circumstances. Any change of Annuitant will cause the Benefit to terminate.

You will choose Single or Joint Life on the Index Anniversary Date in which you elect to start income following the Waiting Period. You may add, change or remove a Joint Protected Life at any time prior to the Income Effective Date. If a Joint Protected Life is added or changed, the Annual Income Amount will be adjusted to equal what it would have been had the Benefit been purchased with that Joint Protected Life named.

You must request to start Income on any Index Anniversary Date following the Waiting Period on an election form which must be received by us by the Index Anniversary Date you want Income to begin and will be part of your Reallocation Notice you are sent 30 days prior to any given Index Anniversary.

Death of the Protected Life During the Savings Stage. Please also refer to the "Termination of Benefits" section below. Upon receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Protected Life, this Rider terminates and the Death Benefit provision of your Annuity and any Death Benefit Rider made a part of your Annuity will apply. If Spousal Continuation occurs under the terms of the Annuity, this Rider will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise and the spouse who continues the Annuity and this Rider becomes the Joint Protected Life. If this occurs, the Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate will be based on the applicable Joint Protected Life correlated with the age of the younger of the Joint Protected Lives.

The **Annual Income Amount (AIA)** is the maximum dollar amount that can be withdrawn in any given Annuity Year during the Income Stage without being considered Excess Income. The first AIA is equal to the Account Value on the Income Effective Date, prior to the deduction of any fees or withdrawals that occur on that day, multiplied by the relevant Income Percentage including any Income Deferral Credits based on the rates established as of the Index Effective Date and the Index Effective Date age of the Protected Life (or youngest of the Protected Lives if Joint).

- Example (assuming no withdrawals or benefit charges):
 - Issue Date: 8/1/2021
 - Income Percentage at Index Effective Date: 3.75%
 - Income Deferral Rate at Index Effective Date: 0.25%
 - Purchase Payment: \$50,000
 - Income Effective Date is 8/1/2026 (5 years after Issue Date)
 - Account Value on Income Effective Date: \$100,000.
 - On the Income Effective Date, the Account Value will be multiplied by $(3.75\% + 5 \times 0.25\% = 5.00\%)$, and the AIA is equal to \$5,000 $(\$100,000 \times 5.00\%)$.

AIA will increase or decrease on each Index Anniversary Date based on the Index Credit of the Index Strategies to which your Account Value is allocated.

- Example (assuming no withdrawals or benefit charges):
 - Account Value on Income Effective Date: \$100,000
 - Allocated 100% to the 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with a 10% Cap and a 10% Buffer
 - AIA for first year: \$5,000
 - On the 1st Index Anniversary Date following the Income Effective Date, the Index Return is 9% and thus the Index Strategy receives an 9% Index Credit
 - The AIA will increase by 9%, and your AIA is reset to \$5,450 ($(\$5,000 \times (1 + 9\%))$).
 - On 2nd Index Anniversary Date following the Income Effective Date, the Index Return is -15% and thus the Index Strategy receives a -5% Index Credit (-15% + 10% Buffer).
 - The AIA will decrease by 5%, and your AIA is reset to \$5,177.50 ($(\$5,450 \times (1 + -5\%))$).

If you select multiple Index Strategies, we will use a weighted average of all Index Credits based on the percentage of Account Value in each Index Strategy to determine the AIA increase or decrease. To determine the change in the AIA, we take the sum of the Index Credit for each Index Strategy divided by the sum of the Index Strategy Base for each Index Strategy before any Index Credit, fees, or withdrawals on the Index Strategy End Date.

- Example (assuming no withdrawals or benefit charges):
 - Account Value on Income Effective Date: \$100,000
 - Allocated to:
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 10% Buffer: 80%
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 15% Buffer: 20%
 - The Index Strategy Base Values for each Index Strategy are as follows:
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 10% Buffer: \$80,000
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 15% Buffer: \$20,000
 - AIA for first year: \$5,000
 - Account Value on 1st Index Anniversary Date following the Income Effective Date after Index Credit, but before any other activity: \$107,600 . Therefore, the Index Credit is $(\$107,600 - \$100,000) = \$7,600$
 - The AIA will increase by 7.60% ($(\$7,600 / \$100,000)$), and your AIA will reset to \$5,380 ($(\$5,000 \times (1 + 7.60\%))$).
 - The Index Strategy Base Values for each Index Strategy are as follows:
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 10% Buffer: \$86,800
 - 1-Year Point-to-Point with Cap with 15% Buffer: \$20,800
 - Account Value on 2nd Index Anniversary Date following the Income Effective Date after Index Credit, but before any other activity: \$93,500. Therefore, the Index Credit is equal to $(\$93,500 - \$107,600) = -\$14,100$
 - The AIA will decrease by 13.10% ($(-\$14,100 / \$107,600)$), and your AIA will reset to \$4,675 ($(\$5,380 \times (1 + -13.10\%))$).

AIA is available as a lump sum or systematically throughout the year. Any unused AIA in a year cannot be carried over to future years.

Surrender Charges do not apply to Income Withdrawals equal to or less than the AIA even in the case where they are greater than the Free Withdrawal Amount.

EXCESS INCOME

All or any portion of an Income Withdrawal that exceeds the available Annual Income Amount for any given year during the Income Stage is considered Excess Income. Each withdrawal of Excess Income, including any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount that will be used in the recalculation of the Annual Income Amount on the next Index Anniversary Date. The proportional reduction is the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately following the withdrawal of any applicable Income Withdrawal amount and prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

For Example:

AIA = \$5,500

Account Value = \$100,000

Withdrawal = \$10,000

Excess Income Amount = \$4,500

A client takes a \$10,000 withdrawal. Based on the information above, the AIA will be reduced to the following due to the client taking \$4,500 Excess Income:

1. $\$10,000$ (W/D) - $\$5,500$ (AIA) = $\$4,500$ (Excess Income)
2. $\$4,500$ (Excess Income) / $\$94,500$ (Account Value reduced by the AIA) = 4.76% (proportional reduction rate)
3. $\$5,500$ (AIA prior to Excess Income) x 4.76% = $\$262$ (Reduction to AIA rounded to the nearest dollar)
4. $\$5,500$ - $\$262$ = $\$5,238$ (New AIA after Excess Income)

Excess Income is subject to any applicable Surrender Charges.

Withdrawals that reduce the Account Value below the contractual minimum amount will only be allowed if they are less than or equal to the AIA.

If an Excess Income withdrawal reduces the Account Value to \$0, the Annuity and Benefit will terminate. If the withdrawal is greater than the remaining Annual Income Amount - the Annuity is surrendered, and all benefits are reduced to zero, the Benefit terminates, and no additional payments are made. If you take more than the current remaining Annual Income Amount because of a Required Minimum Distribution ("RMD"), and the amount does not exceed the RMD we calculate, and the Account Value is reduced to \$0, the Benefit continues as described above. For more information about Required Minimum Distributions and the Systematic Withdrawal Program, see the "[Access to Account Value](#)" section below.

TERMINATION OF BENEFIT

You may terminate the Benefit at any time after the Waiting Period, upon notification to us in Good Order. The Benefit will terminate upon the first to occur of the following events:

- (1) the date we receive your request for full surrender of the Annuity or we receive your elective termination of the Benefit at our Service Center in Good Order;
- (2) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the Decedent if Income Withdrawals have not begun, unless Spousal Continuation occurs;
- (3) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the Protected Life if Income Withdrawals have begun on a Protected Life basis;
- (4) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the surviving Joint Protected Life if the Benefit was spousally continued;
- (5) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of an Owner who is not a Protected Life or Joint Protected Life;
- (6) the date we process a request to change any designation of the Annuity that either results in a violation of the "[Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations](#)" section of the Benefit or the Annuity, or is a change that is not permitted under our rules then in effect;
- (7) the date you first allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Allocation Options to which you are not permitted at the time of the allocation or transfer;
- (8) the date any portion of your Account Value is transferred to begin annuity payments;
- (9) the date the Account Value is reduced to \$0 as a result of withdrawals of Excess Income;
- (10) the date of death of the Protected Life if it occurs after Insured Income Stage payments have begun on a Protected Life basis;
- (11) the date of death of the last surviving Joint Protected Life if it occurs after Insured Income Stage payments have begun on a Joint Protected Life basis.

INSURED INCOME STAGE – ACCOUNT VALUE REACHES \$0

If your Account Value is reduced to \$0 (unless because of Excess Income), we will continue to pay the last calculated Annual Income Amount as a guaranteed payment. Guaranteed payments after the Account Value is reduced to \$0 will be made from the General Account as annuity payments until the death of the Protected Life or remaining Protected Lives if income was being take on a Joint life basis.

In the Annuity Year in which your Account Value is reduced to \$0, the only Insured Income Stage payment due, if any, equals the Annual Income Amount not yet withdrawn in that Annuity Year. In subsequent Annuity Years, the Insured Income Stage payment equals the Annual Income Amount in effect as of the date the Account Value was reduced to \$0.

We will make such Insured Income Stage payments according to any then current instructions for withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount, unless we receive other instructions for such Insured Income Stage payments from you. If no instructions are received and there are no current instructions for withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount, Insured Income Stage payments will be paid to you in equal monthly payments beginning on the first day of the month on or immediately following the date that your Insured Income Stage payments are set to begin.

All death benefit values will equal zero when the Account Value equals \$0. If the calculated annual payment is less than \$100, we will change the frequency of the payments, which will be at least annually.

We may recover from you or your estate any Insured Income Stage payments made after the death of the Protected Life or the remaining Joint Protected Life that would have otherwise resulted in the termination of the Benefit.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuity. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If a Contingent Annuitant was designated before an Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, and the Contingent Annuitant is the spouse, then the Contingent Annuitant may choose to become the Annuitant and continue the contract, in which case a Death Benefit will not be paid, or elect to receive the Death Benefit. If a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an entity (for example, a non-natural person), the Death Benefit is payable upon the first Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent". A Death Benefit is payable only if your Account Value at the time of the decedent's death is greater than zero. **Death claims taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. For more information on Death Benefits and the Interim Value, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).**

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue the Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors. If co-grantors are named, the second grantor may be designated as Joint Annuitant. If a non-Annuitant co-grantor passes away, then the Death Benefit will not be payable.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus under "Payment of Death Benefits" below.

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the Holding Account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the Holding Account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit is subject to market fluctuations (net of the insurance charge).***

COMMON DISASTER -- If an Owner and a Beneficiary die in a common disaster, it must be proved to our satisfaction that the Owner died first and the Beneficiary survived the Owner(s) (or Annuitant if entity owned) by at least 30 days. In this situation, the Death Benefit proceeds will be payable to the Beneficiary's estate upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Decedent. When there is insufficient evidence to determine the order of death, then, unless prohibited by law, we will deem the Owner to have survived the Beneficiary.

If: (a) the Owner is an entity; (b) no Contingent Annuitant or Joint Annuitant has been designated, we will deem the Annuitant to be the last survivor and pay the proceeds to any remaining Beneficiary, or if none, to any remaining contingent Beneficiary, or if none, to the Owner.

THE RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENTS DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit called the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit and will be attached to your Annuity contract once issued.

The amount of the death benefit under the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

1. The Return of Purchase Payments Amount, defined below; AND
2. The Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Calculation of the Return of Purchase Payments Amount

Initially, the Return of Purchase Payment amount is equal to the sum of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity on its Issue Date. Thereafter, the Return of Purchase Payments Amount is reduced for any partial withdrawals. A withdrawal will cause a proportional reduction to the Return of Purchase Payments Amount equal to the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

The proportional reduction in the Return of Purchase Payments Amount could be less or greater than the actual withdrawal based upon the level of the Account Value. If the Account Value exceeds the Return of Purchase Payments Amount prior to the withdrawal, then the impact on the Return of Purchase Payments Amount would be less than the reduction in the Account Value. If the Return of Purchase Payments Amount exceeds the Account Value prior to the withdrawal, then the impact on the Return of Purchase Payments Amount would exceed the reduction in the Account Value. This is outlined in the below examples.

Example 1:

Return of Purchase Payments Amount: \$100,000

Gross Withdrawal: \$18,000

Account Value at time of Withdrawal: \$118,000

Return of Purchase Payments Amount Reduction Percent for Withdrawal: 15.25% (\$18,000/\$118,000)

Return of Purchase Payments Amount after Withdrawal: \$84,750 (\$100,000 x (1 - 15.25%))

Example 2:

Return of Purchase Payments Amount: \$100,000

Gross Withdrawal: \$18,000

Account Value at time of Withdrawal: \$90,000

Return of Purchase Payments Amount Reduction Percent for Withdrawal: 20% (\$18,000/\$90,000)

Return of Purchase Payments Amount after Withdrawal: \$80,000 (\$100,000 x (1 - 20%))

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENT AMOUNT: There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit under the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment ("Spousal Continuation") subject to our rules and subject to our receipt of Due Proof of Death. The Account Value (**which may be based on the Interim Value for amounts held in the Index Strategies**) as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. During the Savings Stage of the Benefit, any amount added to the Account Value will be allocated to the Variable Investment Subaccounts on a proportional basis or to the Holding Account if no Variable Investment Subaccounts have value. The spouse may transfer to any of the Variable Investment Sub-accounts at any time or to a new Index Strategy on the next Index Anniversary Date. During the Income Stage of the Benefit, any increase to the Account Value resulting from payment of the Death Benefit that exceeds the Account Value will be allocated to the Holding Account. The spouse who continues the Annuity must transfer available Account Value in the Holding Account to a new Index Strategy on the next Index Anniversary Date. If no instructions are received prior to the next Index Anniversary Date, we will allocate any remaining Account Value in the Holding Account proportionally to the Index Strategies to which your Account Value is then allocated.

Upon Spousal Continuation, the Account Value is increased to the Return of Purchase Payment Amount, if greater.

Subsequent to Spousal Continuation, the amount of the Death Benefit will be equal to the Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately. Spousal continuation is only permitted once under the Annuity.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuity owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a Spousal Continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Non-Qualified Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

1. within five (5) years of the date of death (the "five-year deadline"); or
2. as a series of Annuity Payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Annuity Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within five-years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.
3. If the Beneficiary is the surviving spouse of the Owner, the spouse may elect to continue the Annuity.

The Owner may elect the method of payment to each Beneficiary, subject to our then current rules, prior to the date of death of the decedent. When no such election is made as to a specific Beneficiary, such Beneficiary must elect the method of payment within 60 days of the date we receive all required documentation in Good Order in order to pay the Death Benefit to that Beneficiary. If no election is made within 60 days, the default will be distribution within five years of the date of death of the decedent as noted in (a) above. If the Beneficiary is the surviving spouse of the owner, the spouse may elect to continue the Annuity under (c) above.

The Owner may elect to have any amount of the proceeds due to a Beneficiary applied under any of the Annuity Options described in the "[Annuity Options](#)" section, or any other option we then make available. If you make such an election, a Beneficiary may not alter such an election. However, if

you have not previously made such an election, a Beneficiary may make such an election as to the proceeds due that Beneficiary. The Beneficiary will be the "measuring life" for determining the amount of any annuity payments dependent on the continuation of life. We may require evidence satisfactory to us of the age of the measuring life prior to commencement of any annuity payments.

In the event of death on or after the Annuity Date, we distribute any payments due subsequent to an Owner's or Annuitant's death at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution in effect as of the date of such Owner's or Annuitant's death.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuity Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when a contract is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the contract and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the contract, instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. If you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the "eligible designated Beneficiary" (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated Beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any Beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated Beneficiary is an "eligible designated Beneficiary" shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the "eligible designated Beneficiary" does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 72, whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, if your Beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed as follows:
 - If death occurs before the date Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit can be paid out in either a lump sum, by December 31st of the year that includes five year anniversary of the date of death,
 - If death occurs after the date Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit must be paid out at least as rapidly as under the method then in effect.
 - Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For more information, see "Tax Considerations." You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your Beneficiary designations.

DEATH BENEFITS UNDER THE INDEX LINKED VARIABLE INCOME BENEFIT

Death of the Protected Life During the Savings Stage. Upon receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Protected Life, the Benefit will terminate and the Death Benefit provision of your Annuity and any Death Benefit Rider made a part of your Annuity will apply. If Spousal Continuation occurs under the terms of the Annuity, the Benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise and the spouse who continues the Annuity and the Benefit becomes the Joint Protected Life. If this occurs, the Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate will be based on the applicable Joint Protected Life Income Percentage correlated with the age of the younger of the Joint Protected Lives as of the Index Effective Date.

Death of the Joint Protected Life During the Savings Stage. The Benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise or if the death of the Joint Protected Life would cause the Death Benefit provision of the Annuity to apply and Spousal Continuation does not occur under the terms of the Annuity. Otherwise, the Annual Income Amount will continue to be based on the applicable Joint Protected Life Income Percentage correlated with the age of the younger of the Joint Protected Lives and no changes to the Joint Protected Lives are permitted.

Death of the Protected Life During the Income Stage. Upon receipt of Due Proof of Death of the single Protected Life, the Benefit will terminate and the Death Benefit provision of your Annuity and any Death Benefit made a part of your Annuity will apply.

Death of the Joint Protected Life During the Income Stage. The Benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise or if the death of the Joint Protected Life would cause the Death Benefit provision of the Annuity to apply and Spousal Continuation does not occur under the terms of the Annuity. Otherwise, the Annual Income Amount will continue to be based on the applicable Joint Protected Life Income Percentage correlated with the age of the younger of the Joint Protected Lives and no changes to the Joint Protected Lives are permitted.

Any withdrawals reduce the Return of Purchase Payment portion of the Death Benefit proportionally. A charge for the Benefit is not considered a withdrawal and should not reduce the Return of Purchase Payment portion of the Death Benefit.

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the insurance charge (as described in the "[Insurance Charge](#)" subsection of this section) if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the insurance charge. To the extent we make a profit on the insurance charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under the Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Subaccounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Subaccount, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Subaccount used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date. There are no explicit charges for the Index Strategies. There is a charge for the Benefit.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. CDSCs are applied against the amount of Account Value being withdrawn. The appropriate percentage is multiplied by the amount of Account Value being withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years since Issue Date. The CDSC percentages are shown in the "[Fee Table](#)" section earlier in this prospectus.

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available Free Withdrawal Amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts"). If the Free Withdrawal Amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Account Value and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (such as gains), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLE

The example is designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is generally equal to 10% of the prior anniversary Account Value to be withdrawn and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Client is allowed \$10,000 as the contract's Free Withdrawal Amount in Annuity Year 4. If the client withdraws \$15,000, the first \$10,000 is not subject to a Surrender Charge, however the remaining \$5,000 is. To determine the Surrender Charge, we would multiply the amount of the withdrawal that was greater than the Free Withdrawal Amount by the applicable Surrender Charge: $\$5,000 * .05 = \250 . Any additional withdrawals taken during that Annuity Year would also be subject to a Surrender Charge.

CDSC is waived under the following circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Withdrawals equal to or less than the Annual Income Amount, even if the withdrawal exceeds the Free Withdrawal Amount available.
2. The Free Withdrawal Amount - withdrawals equal to or less than the stated Free Withdrawal Amount.
3. RMD - as calculated by us, even those taken during the first Annuity Year, and distributed through a program/process we support.
4. Medically-Related Surrenders (MRS) - based on the Owner meeting the following conditions (or Annuitant if entity owned): a) terminally ill or b) confinement to a medical facility for 90 consecutive days following the Issue Date (State variations may apply).
 - We define a medical facility as a facility recognized as a hospital or a long-term care facility or that is a nursing home facility with a 24-hour RN or LPN who controls all prescribed medications and daily medical records.
 - We define terminal illness as a condition which death results in 2 years for 80% of diagnosed cases.
 - We allow for partial Medically Related Surrenders - we reserve the right in the contract to cap at a cumulative maximum of \$500K per life, though this is not currently enforced.
 - There is no cap on total Payments, i.e. the amount of Purchase Payments will not cause an Owner to be eligible for the waiver.

We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers with respect to any CDSC waivers.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge

currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Subaccounts and the Index Strategies equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value less any applicable CDSC and any applicable Tax Charges.

Company Taxes: We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Separate Account product. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the Tax Charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for taxes, and we may charge for taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the administration of the Contract, including any tax imposed with respect to the operation of the Separate Account or General Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the Tax Charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: The insurance charge is charged daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Fee Table" section for the amount of the Purchase Payment in your Annuity on each Valuation Day allocated to the Variable Investment Subaccounts. On any Valuation Day, your Purchase Payment will equal the Purchase Payment prior to the application of any fees, charges, or Tax Charges applied to your Annuity less all withdrawals taken from your Annuity, which includes withdrawals you take from the Annuity as Required Minimum Distributions. Currently, we offer two levels of the insurance charge depending on whether your Purchase Payment is less than \$1,000,000, or equal to or greater than \$1,000,000. If your Purchase Payment is less than \$1,000,000, you will pay a higher insurance charge than you would pay if your Purchase Payment was \$1,000,000 or more.

The insurance charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under each Annuity and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge covers the mortality and expense risk and administration charges. Furthermore, the charge also compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, quarterly account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under each Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs. The charge is not applicable to any allocations to the Index Strategy Options.

Charge for the Benefit: The charge for the Benefit is an annual charge based on the Account Value on the Index Anniversary Date after all Index Credits have been applied but before any withdrawals that occur on that date. The charge will not be considered a withdrawal for the Benefit. The charge on the Index Anniversary Date is deducted first from any variable subaccounts on a proportional basis. Only when the variable subaccounts have been depleted will any remaining amount be deducted from the Index Strategies, also on a proportional basis. The charge cannot be self-directed. The charge will reduce the Index Strategy Base by the proportional reduction in the Interim Value on the day the charge is assessed.

The charge cannot be increased for any reason on an existing contract. The charge is assessed until the Benefit is terminated, we receive due proof of the death of the Owner/Annuitant, or the Contract moves into the Insured Income Stage.

Upon elective cancellation of the Benefit, elective Annuitization, or full surrender of the Contract, the charge will be pro-rated for the number of days elapsed since the last charge. A pro-rated charge will not apply when a death benefit is paid.

For information about the benefits available under the Annuity and their corresponding charges, please refer to page 13 of this prospectus.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: The Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees or short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and charges can be found in [Appendix A](#) to this prospectus and the prospectuses for the Portfolios located at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc.

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Account Value of your Annuity when you elect to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a Tax Charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies or reduce the portion of the insurance charge that is deducted as an administration charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The registered representative will receive a portion of the compensation, depending on the practice of his or her firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made. Commissions and other cash compensation paid in relation to your Annuity do not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account(s).

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT AND INTERIM VALUE OF INDEX STRATEGIES

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-Valuation day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

Pruco Life will not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

1. the NYSE is closed
2. trading on the NYSE is restricted;
3. an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
4. the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

VALUING THE VARIABLE INVESTMENT SUBACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Variable Investment Subaccount, you are purchasing Units of the Variable Investment Subaccount. Each Variable Investment Subaccount invests exclusively in shares of a Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the market fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the insurance charge.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Variable Investment Subaccount, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Variable Investment Subaccounts. The Unit Price for each Variable Subaccount is the net investment factor for that Valuation Period, multiplied by the Unit Price for the immediately preceding Valuation Day. The Unit Price for a Valuation Period applies to each Valuation Day in the Period. The net investment factor is an Index that measures the investment performance of and charges assessed against, a Variable Subaccount from one Valuation Period to the next. See Appendix B for calculation of net investment factor. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Variable Investment Subaccount as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Variable Investment Subaccount to reflect the insurance charge. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges that apply to your Annuity.

INTERIM VALUE OF INDEX STRATEGIES

On each Valuation Day during the year, other than the Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date, each Index Strategy is valued using an Interim Value. If you take a withdrawal (including partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, full surrenders, Income Withdrawals and Excess Income), transfer out of, annuitize, we process a Benefit charge, or we pay a death claim between an Index Strategy Start Date and Index Strategy End Date, we will use an Interim Value to determine the fair market value of each Index Strategy at the time of the transaction. The Interim Value is also used to determine how much the Index Strategy Base will be reduced after a transfer, withdrawal, or Benefit charge. If you withdraw, transfer a portion out of, or we process a Benefit charge from Account Value allocated to an Index Strategy, the withdrawal, transfer, or Benefit charge will cause an immediate reduction to your Index Strategy Base in a proportion equal to the reduction in your Interim Value. A proportional reduction could be larger than the dollar amount of your withdrawal, transfer or Benefit charge. Reductions to your Index Strategy Base will negatively impact your Interim Value for the remainder of the Index Strategy Term and will result in a lower Index Credit on the Index Strategy End Date. Once your Index Strategy Base is reduced due to a withdrawal, transfer or Benefit charge during any Index Strategy Term, it will not increase for the remainder of the Index Strategy Term.

The Interim Value is designed to represent the fair value of the Index Strategy on each Valuation Day, taking into account the potential gain or loss of the applicable Index at the end of the Index Strategy Term. The Interim Value reflects the change in fair value due to economic factors of the investment instruments (including derivatives) supporting the Index Strategies. **The Interim Value may result in a loss even if the Index Value at the time the Interim Value is calculated is higher than the Index Value on the Index Strategy Start Date.**

For more information on the Interim Value calculations, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT, AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

1. **Owner:** Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the "Glossary of Terms" for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
2. **Annuitant:** The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent or Joint Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. If an Annuitant who is not an Owner predeceases any Owner who is a natural person, not an entity: (a) if a Joint Annuitant is designated and alive, the Joint Annuitant becomes the Annuitant; (b) if no Joint Annuitant is designated and alive, the designated Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant; (c) If no Contingent Annuitant is designated or alive, the Owner becomes the Annuitant; or (d) If no Joint Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant is designated or alive and there are multiple Owners who are natural persons, the oldest of such Owners becomes the Annuitant.
3. **Beneficiary:** The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If the Beneficiary dies after the death of the decedent, but before the Death Benefit proceeds are paid, the Death Benefit proceeds will be payable to the Beneficiary's estate upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the decedent. If no Beneficiary is alive when the Death Benefit proceeds are determined or there is no Beneficiary designation, the Death Benefit proceeds will be paid to any surviving Owner(s) or your estate. For an Annuity that designates a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity, we must receive the application, in Good Order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 81 years old. The broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing an Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. The current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future.

Purchase Payment: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, the Annuity has a required minimum Purchase Payment of \$25,000. The Annuity is a single premium contract which means any additional Purchase Payments will not be accepted once the Annuity has been issued.

All Purchase Payments making up the single premium are required prior to issuing the Annuity. Purchase Payments must be received within 60 days of the application signed date. The Purchase Payments will remain uninvested until all monies are received and the Annuity is issued. We will issue your Annuity and allocate your complete Purchase Payment within two Business Days after we receive your complete Purchase Payment and all information that we require for the purchase of an Annuity in Good Order. We reserve the right to reject a Purchase Payment that is comprised of multiple payments paid to us over a period of time. If we permit you to make multiple payments as part of your initial Purchase Payment, the Annuity will not be issued until all such payments are received in Good Order. We reserve the right to hold such multiple payments in a non-interest bearing account until the Issue Date.

No Purchase Payment will be accepted after the Annuity has been issued. You may allocate your complete Purchase Payment only to Index Strategies at issue. The Issue Date and Index Effective Date will always be the same.

We must approve any complete Purchase Payment where the total amount equals \$1,000,000 or more with respect to the Annuity including any other Annuity you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval

also will apply to a proposed change of Owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payment with respect to the Annuity and all other Annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that \$1,000,000 threshold.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, surrenders, total withdrawals, death benefits, or Annuity payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments making up the complete Purchase Payment must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments making up the complete Purchase Payment may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments making up the complete Purchase Payment may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your Financial Professional's broker-dealer firm. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application and complete Purchase Payment, we allocate your Purchase Payment, upon receipt, in your Annuity according to your instructions.

We are required to allocate your complete Purchase Payment within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the complete Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Center. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment(s) while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment(s) to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment(s) while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the complete Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your complete Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. Once your purchase is approved by the firm, we will process your complete Purchase Payment as described above. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Allocation of Purchase Payment

Issuance of an Annuity represents our acceptance of the complete Purchase Payment. You may allocate your Purchase Payment to Index Strategies only. Allocations must be made in whole percentages and must equal 100%.

If the Index Effective Date is not a Valuation Day, the initial Index Value for the Index Effective Date will be the following Valuation Day that the Index is calculated and published.

Holding Account

The Holding Account is the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio. You may allocate to the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio only after the Issue Date. While the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio is the Holding Account for transfers out of Index Strategies mid-term, you may also allocate Account Value to the Portfolio during the Savings Stage after the Issue Date. The Portfolio is not available for allocation during the Income Stage.

Rate Determination.

In order for you to receive the rates associated with the Index Strategies reflected on the rate sheet found on our website at <https://www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc>, your Annuity application must be signed on or after the date set forth on the rate sheet and before a new rate sheet is established. From the date you sign your Annuity application, we must also receive that paperwork in Good Order within 15 calendar days, and the new Annuity must be issued within 45 calendar days from the date the application was signed. If these conditions are not met, and you decide to proceed with the purchase of the Annuity, you will receive the Index Strategy rates that are in effect on your Issue Date. Under certain circumstances we may waive these conditions or extend these time periods in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Applicable Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rates are disclosed in the current Index Linked Variable Income Benefit Supplement.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Center or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Center, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid. If the Annuity is a replacement contract, you may cancel your Annuity using the same method

within thirty days beginning on the date the contract is received by the owner, or any longer period as may be required by applicable law in the state where the contract is delivered or issued for delivery.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Center or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or Tax Charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return the complete Purchase Payment, we will return the greater of Account Value and the complete Purchase Payment.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include Systematic Withdrawals, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments, Benefit charges and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Variable Investment Subaccounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Variable Investment Subaccounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the Financial Professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing and Valuing Transactions"

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase the Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing the Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using the Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

MANAGING YOUR ANNUITY

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Center. **Note that special rules apply for Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations under the Benefit. See the ["Index Linked Variable Income Benefit"](#) section above for information.**

As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any systematic withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Center. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

1. a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
2. a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
3. a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
4. a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of Spousal Continuation;
5. any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Center after the Annuity Date;
6. a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
7. a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the Latest Annuity Date will be based on the age of the oldest Owner or Annuitant once the change is made. The Annuity Date must: (a) be on or after the Earliest Annuity Date and on or before the new Latest Annuity Date; and (b) must be consistent with applicable laws and regulations at the time.

Unless designated as "irrevocable", you may instruct us to change the Beneficiary. An irrevocable Beneficiary is one whose written consent is needed before you can change the Beneficiary or exercise certain other rights.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant, Joint Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

An Owner may seek to transfer ownership of the Annuity, subject to the interest of any assignee or Beneficiary of record. We assume no responsibility for the validity or tax consequences of any change of ownership.

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

1. a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
2. an institutional investment company;
3. an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant, Joint Annuitant, or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
4. a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe.

Death Benefit Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit will no longer apply to the new Owner or Annuitant and the amount of the Death Benefit will be equal to the Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death unless otherwise specified in the ["Death Benefits"](#) section of the prospectus.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the Owner and the non-Owner ex-spouse. The non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new Owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

The federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Contingent Annuitant

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, an account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account") the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Death Benefit will be payable. If the Contingent Annuitant is the spouse, then the spouse may elect to receive the Death Benefit or continue the Annuity. If the Contingent Annuitant spouse elects to continue the Annuity, the Death Benefit payable will equal the Death Benefit described in the Spousal Continuation section of the Death Benefits section of this prospectus. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

Joint Annuitant

Generally, if a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Joint Annuitant, the Death Benefit will payable upon the death of the first Annuitant. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Joint Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code Section thereto).

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

REALLOCATIONS/TRANSFER GUIDELINES

During the Savings Stage, you may transfer Account Value between Variable Investment Subaccounts we make available at any time, subject to the restrictions outlined below. On each Index Anniversary Date, you may reallocate Account Value allocated to Variable Investment Subaccounts we make available and any Index Strategy(ies) that has reached an Index Strategy End Date into any available Index Strategy.

During the Income Stage, you may only allocate to the 1-year Point-to-Point with Cap Index Strategies and may not allocate to any Variable Subaccount.

You will receive a Reallocation Notice 30 days prior to each Index Anniversary Date. You must provide instructions for reallocation (by any method allowable) by the Index Anniversary Date. The reallocation will be processed on the Index Anniversary Date. You will be able to make reallocation selections via mail, phone, or through online access.

You may not reallocate to an Index Strategy where the Index Strategy End Date is after your Maximum Annuity Date. If there is less than one year until the Maximum Annuity Date, we will transfer that Account Value to the Holding Account using the Interim Value, if applicable.

The minimum required amount allocated to any Index Strategy is \$2,000. The minimum required amount allocated to any Variable Investment Subaccount is \$20.

During the Savings Stage, you may partially or fully transfer out of an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date, but you will do so at the Interim Value of the Index Strategy. See “Interim Value” for more information. The funds transferred from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date may only be transferred to Variable Investment Subaccounts. If you wish to transfer to another Index Strategy, after transferring to the Variable Investment Subaccounts, you must wait until the next Index Anniversary Date.

The Interim Value rules do not apply in the following situations during the Savings Stage.

From Account	To Account	Any Time	Index Strategy End Date Only
Variable Investment Subaccount (including Holding Account)	Variable Investment Subaccount (including Holding Account)	X	
Variable Investment Subaccount (including Holding Account)	Index Strategy		X
Index Strategy	Variable Investment Subaccount (including Holding Account)		X
Index Strategy	Index Strategy		X

Default Reallocations/Transfers

If you do not respond to the Reallocation Notice, any Index Strategy that has reached an Index Strategy End Date will automatically renew into the same Index Strategy. During the Saving Stage, if the same Index Strategy is no longer available, the amount will be transferred into the Holding Account, and the amount may be transferred among the Variable Investment Subaccounts at any time or into another Index Strategy on the next Index Anniversary Date. During the Income Stage, if the current Index Strategy is no longer available and we have no additional instructions, we will automatically transfer these amounts into the Index Strategy with, in order of priority, the shortest Term, the highest Buffer, and the lowest Cap Rate. You must provide instructions for reallocation by the Index Anniversary Date.

We reserve the right to stop offering any Index Strategy at any time.

Restrictions on Transfers between Variable Investment Subaccounts

During the Savings Stage, you may transfer Account Value between Variable Investment Subaccounts we make available subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain.

Frequent transfers among Variable Subaccounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called “market timing,” can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio’s investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by the Portfolio’s Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a

relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

1. With respect to each Subaccount (other than the Holding Account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Subaccount, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Subaccount, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Subaccount becomes restricted (the "Restricted Subaccount"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Subaccount for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Subaccount invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Subaccount invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the Holding Account; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
2. We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Subaccounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your Financial Professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by PRUCO LIFE as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund Portfolios available to them. Since some Owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all Owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a Financial Professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Variable Investment Subaccounts that are discussed above, if the Financial Professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying mutual fund's assets which may affect all Owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a Financial Professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual Owners (including an Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Subaccount investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Subaccount. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

If you have provided the necessary authorization on the application for your Annuity, the individual who signed the application for your Annuity may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Variable Investment Subaccounts and Index Strategies. We refer to this person as your Financial Professional. We will follow all instructions received from authorized persons in the order in which we receive them. If your Financial Professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your Financial Professional, as applicable, with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your Financial Professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Variable Investment Subaccounts and Index Strategies available for

transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such Financial Professional. We will notify you and your Financial Professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your Financial Professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Variable Investment Subaccounts that are discussed in the section below titled "[Restrictions on Transfers Between Variable Investment Subaccounts](#)." We may also require that your Financial Professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudential.com). Limitations that we may impose on your Financial Professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

You can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, Income Withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. Any withdrawals (including Required Minimum Distributions) prior to the Income Effective Date will have no impact on future Income amounts except in the reduction of the Account Value, which is used to set the initial Annual Income Amount on the Income Effective Date.

You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct any Tax Charge that applies. **If a withdrawal is taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date, the withdrawal will be based on the Interim Value. Please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).** Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals will be deducted first from any Variable Investment Subaccounts on a proportional basis. Only when the Variable Investment Subaccounts have been depleted will any remaining withdrawal amount be deducted from the Index Strategies, also on a proportional basis. The Owner can also request self-directed withdrawals from Variable Investment Subaccounts and Index Strategies of their choosing. Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWALS AND INTERIM VALUE OF INDEX STRATEGIES

Any time a partial withdrawal occurs between Index Strategy Start and End Dates, the Index Strategy Base will be reduced in the same proportion that the total withdrawal reduced the Interim Value. A proportional reduction in your Index Strategy Base could be larger than the dollar amount of the withdrawal when the Index Strategy Base is greater than the Interim Value. For more information on Partial withdrawals and the Interim Value of Index Strategies, including numerical examples, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITY

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59 ¹/₂, you may be subject to a 10% tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a Section 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. Within the CDSC period, the Free Withdrawal amount is equal to 10% of the Purchase Payment during the first Annuity Year and 10% of the Account Value on the previous Contract Anniversary Date after the first Annuity Year. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a Free Withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

1. The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
2. You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is \$100.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. You can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Account Value than the amount you specify. If you do not provide instruction on how you want the withdrawal processed, we will process the withdrawal as a gross withdrawal. We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Account Value in accordance with your instructions.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

If you establish a systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount, we will automatically increase or decrease the withdrawal amounts each year as the Annual Income Amount is recalculated.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Systematic withdrawals can be made from your Account Value allocated to the Index Strategies or Variable Subaccounts. Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal. **In addition, systematic withdrawals taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. Please see the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#). Any time a systematic withdrawal occurs before the Index Strategy End Date, the Index Strategy Base will also be reduced in the same proportion that the total withdrawal reduced the Interim Value.**

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is \$100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than \$100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

In the absence of instructions, systematic withdrawals will be taken on a proportional basis from all Variable Investment Subaccounts until the Variable Investment Subaccounts have been depleted, and then they will be taken proportionally from all the Index Strategies.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% penalty tax on distributions made prior to age 59 ¹/₂ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified Annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from penalty under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC. **In addition, systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. Please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#) for more information on Interim Values. Any time a systematic withdrawal occurs before the Index Strategy End Date, the Index Strategy Base will also be reduced in the same proportion that the total withdrawal reduced the Interim Value.** To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is \$100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59 ¹/₂ that are not subject to the 10% penalty.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will implement the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans. **In addition, Required Minimum Distribution withdrawals taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. Please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#) for more information on Interim Values. Any time a Required Minimum Distribution withdrawal occurs before the Index Strategy End Date, the Index Strategy Base will also be reduced in the same proportion that the total withdrawal reduced the Interim Value.**

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other Annuity, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-

annually or annually. The \$100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

If withdrawals for the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution are paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available, such withdrawals will not be considered Excess Income during the Income Stage even if the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution exceeds the available Annual Income Amount. Under the systematic withdrawal program, we will pay out the greater of your Required Minimum Distribution as of the end of the prior calendar year and your Annual Income Amount as of the prior Index Anniversary Date. You may elect to have your Required Minimum Distribution paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Once the frequency of distributions is elected, it cannot be changed.

If you choose to take your Required Minimum Distribution from this Annuity, unless we receive other instructions from you, we will take each Required Minimum Distribution first on a proportional basis from the Variable Investment Sub-Accounts in which your Account Value is allocated. Once the Account Value in all Variable Investment Sub-Accounts has been depleted, we will deduct any remaining Required Minimum Distribution on a proportional basis from the Index Strategy in which you have Account Value allocated. If the amount of the Required Minimum Distribution reduces your Account Value below \$2,000, we may treat the distribution as a full Surrender of the Annuity. After the Annuity Date, we will view the annuity payments as your Required Minimum Distributions with respect to the Annuity.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions.

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Center in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Center.

WITHDRAWALS DURING THE INCOME STAGE

Income Withdrawals. Income Withdrawals reduce the Annual Income Amount available during an Annuity Year by the amount of the Withdrawal. Income Withdrawals during an Annuity Year that, in total, do not exceed the Annual Income Amount are not subject to any Contingent Deferred Sales Charges. Any unused Annual Income Amount cannot be carried over for use in future years.

Excess Income Withdrawals. Each withdrawal of Excess Income, including any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years. Each proportional reduction is calculated by multiplying the Annual Income Amount by the ratio of Excess Income to the Account Value immediately after the withdrawal of any Annual Income Amount and before the withdrawal of the Excess Income. A withdrawal of Excess Income that brings your Account Value to \$0, will result in termination of the Benefit and the Annuity.

Required Minimum Distributions. A Required Minimum Distribution is considered an Income Withdrawal from the Annuity during the Income Stage. The following rules apply with respect to a Required Minimum Distribution withdrawal.

If withdrawals for the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution are paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available, such withdrawals will not be considered Excess Income during the Income Stage even if the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution exceeds the available Annual Income Amount. Under the systematic withdrawal program, we will pay out the greater of your Required Minimum Distribution as of the end of the prior calendar year and your Annual Income Amount as of the prior Index Anniversary Date. You may elect to have your Required Minimum Distribution paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Once the frequency of distributions is elected, it cannot be changed. Any additional withdrawals, if any, will be treated as Excess Income.

For purposes of this provision, Required Minimum Distributions are determined based on the value of this Annuity, and do not include the value of any other annuities, savings or investments subject to the Required Minimum Distribution rules. In any Annuity Year that the Required Minimum Distribution is greater than the Annual Income Amount, the excess amount of Income Withdrawals you make that exceed the Required Minimum Distribution amount calculated by us based on the value of this Annuity will be treated as Excess Income.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution, if not for the suspension, as eligible for treatment under this provision.

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Savings Stage and Income Stage, you can surrender your Annuity at any time and will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value less any applicable CDSC, any pro-rated Benefit charge, and any applicable Tax Charges.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of \$2,000. We will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at Annuitization.

Your Surrender Value taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. Please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#) for more information on Interim Values.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state.

If you request a full surrender under the Medically Related Surrender provision, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. For a Medically-Related Surrender taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date, the surrender will be based on the Interim Value. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

1. If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
2. If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
3. If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
4. We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
5. no additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
6. Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to \$500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under the Annuity and any other Annuity we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

1. first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Center; or
2. first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuity involves converting your Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option. We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments only. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. You must annuitize your entire Account Value; partial Annuityizations are not allowed. **If you annuitize between Index Anniversary Dates, your annuity payments taken from an Index Strategy before the Index Strategy End Date will be based on the Interim Value. See “Interim Value” for more information.**

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first, the Maximum Annuity Date, and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. Your choice of Annuity Date and Annuity Option may be limited, depending on your use of the Annuity. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the annuity options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices up to 30 days before the Annuity Date. We must receive your request in Good Order.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

On the Annuity Date we apply the Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charges, to the Annuity Option you select. If you have not selected an Annuity Option, the default Annuity Option will be Option 1 with a certain period of 120 months (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables).

If the initial annuity payment would be less than \$100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than \$2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option and you may no longer receive the Death Benefits as described below. See the [“Death Benefits”](#) section of this prospectus.

Please note that you may not annuitize under one of the Fixed Annuity Options within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

Fixed Annuity Options

We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments only.

Option 1

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain - Under this option, income is payable equally monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the Annuitant's life or a period certain, subject to our then current rules, whichever is longer. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the annuity option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Option 2

Joint Life Annuity Option - Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second to die of the two Annuitants. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. However, Options 1 and 2 above will always remain available. The additional options we currently offer are:

1. Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
2. Joint Life Annuity Option with a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the “period certain”), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing

with the last payment prior to the death of the second to die of the two Annuitants. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

3. **Annuity Payments for a Period Certain:** Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the annuity option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). For qualified annuities, the period certain option may be limited to 10 years or less depending on the circumstances. The annuity payments may be made equally monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of the period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

For qualified annuities, the period certain option may be limited to 10 years or less depending on the circumstances. We reserve the right to cease offering any of these other annuity options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity options. If there is a misstatement of age or sex on which life annuity rates are calculated and we have to make a correction/adjustment to prior payments, we will use an interest rate up to 6% to remedy any underpayments and, for overpayments, up to 6% will be deducted from future amounts payable by us under your Annuity.

ANNUITIZATION UNDER THE BENEFIT

Elective Annuitization. Under the Benefit, prior to your Account Value reaching \$0, you may elect to annuitize your Annuity. You can elect to:

- (1) apply your Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charges, to any annuity payment option available in the "Annuity Payout Options" section of the Annuity or any other Annuity Option we make available; or
- (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount on that date at the frequency selected. In the year in which the Elective Annuitization stage is entered the only payment due, if any, equals the Annual Income Amount not yet withdrawn in that Annuity Year. Annuity payments will be paid to you at the frequency selected beginning on the next Valuation Day. We will continue to make such payments until the later of the death of the Protected Life or the remaining Joint Protected Life. The amount of the annuity payments will not change after annuity payments have begun and you will no longer have access to your Account Value.

We must receive your request at our Service Center in Good Order. Once we receive your election to commence annuity payments, or we make the first payment under a default annuity payment option provision, we will only make annuity payments guaranteed under the specific annuity payment option, and the annuity payment option cannot be changed.

We may limit the length of any annuity payout option including, but not limited to, any default option and any period certain, to conform to applicable tax rules.

We may offer other Annuity options for payment of the Annual Income Amount. Any such additional options will be offered to all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner. You will be notified of any such options available to you.

Default Annuitization. Prior to your Account Value reaching \$0, if annuity payments are to begin under the terms of the Annuity, we will make equal monthly annuity payments beginning on the first day of the month on or immediately following the date that your annuity payments are set to begin as:

- a joint life and last survivor fixed annuity when both Joint Protected Lives are living and each other's spouse on the date annuity payments begin, or
- a single life fixed annuity if the Protected Life is living or only one of the Joint Protected Lives are living when annuity payments would otherwise begin with 120 payments certain (or a lesser number of payments certain if the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time payments are to begin is less than 10 years, based on applicable Internal Revenue Service tables) using the same basis that is used to calculate the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in the Annuity.

The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments under the default annuity payment option will be the greater of:

- (1) the present value of future applicable Annual Income Amount payments at the last determined Annual Income Amount as of the Annuity Date. Such present value will be calculated using the same basis that is used to calculate the greater of the current and the guaranteed annuity rates in the Annuity; and
- (2) the Account Value.

We may limit the length of any annuity payout option including, but not limited to, any default option and any period certain, to conform to applicable tax rules.

We may offer other Annuity options for payment of the Annual Income Amount. Any such additional options will be offered to all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner. You will be notified of any such options available to you.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law. We generally do not describe state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws. It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances. Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to us by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Code includes a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is \$250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, \$125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, \$200,000 for all others, and approximately \$13,450 for estates and trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after your death (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before

August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted to be paid to Beneficiaries under our Annuity contracts.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we apply default withholding under the applicable tax rules unless you designate a different withholding status. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States or do not provide a U.S. taxpayer identification number, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of income taxes (including any estimated taxes that may be due) on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation, partnership), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity is generally not considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death (or the Annuitant's death in certain instances) under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules generally apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may have been purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may have been purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional \$1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the contribution limits for each year. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. There is no age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 72; and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general income tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

Simplified Employee Pensions (SEP). SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) the annual employer contribution limit as indexed for inflation, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the

contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and compensation limit.

- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals from employee income. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year, with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year are permitted to contribute an additional catch up contribution amount. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of current year contribution amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement subject to specific limits. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional amount. This amount is indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59 ½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 72 or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 72 and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to \$100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. For Owner and Beneficiary deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

The information provided below applies to Owners and Beneficiary deaths after 2019. In addition, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, this new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is

maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, this new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- *Death before your required beginning date.* If you die before your required beginning date, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an “eligible designated beneficiary” (“EDB”) or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual’s status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. An EDB (other than a minor child) can generally stretch distributions over their life or life expectancy if payments begin within one year of your death and continuing over the EDB’s remaining life expectancy after the EDB’s death. However, all amounts must be fully distributed by the end of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the EDB’s death. Special rules apply to minors and Beneficiaries that are not individuals. Additional special rules apply to surviving spouses, see “Spousal Continuation” below.

Death on or after your required beginning date. In general, if you die on or after your required beginning date, and you have a designated beneficiary who is not an EDB, any remaining interest in your Qualified Annuity must continue to be distributed over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and your designated beneficiary’s life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of your death. If your Beneficiary is an EDB (other than a minor child), distributions must continue over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and the EDB’s life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of the EDB’s death. Special rules apply to EDBs who are minors, EDBs who are older than the Owner, and Beneficiaries that are not individuals.

Annuity payments. If you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the post-death distribution requirements.

Other rules. The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if the employee or IRA owner elected annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or “QLAC”) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

In addition, these post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, and the designated beneficiary had elected the lifetime payout rule or was under the at-least-as rapidly rule, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary’s death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* If your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse’s death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse’s own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse’s own IRA, subject to the new rules under the regulations.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. Treasury has issued proposed regulations that may impact these required minimum distribution requirements for calendar years on or after January 1, 2022. Prudential reserves the right to make changes in order to comply with the proposed regulations, or any final regulations published in the future. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners or Beneficiaries and will be made with such notice to affected Owners or Beneficiaries as is feasible under the circumstances. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

Unless payments are being made in the form of an annuity, a Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules.

Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner’s spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the required beginning date.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is “directly” rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld under the applicable default withholding rules; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. In addition, if you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax.

We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien’s country.

CARES Act impacts. In 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans, including a 2020 Required Minimum Distribution waiver, plan loan relief and special rules that applied to coronavirus related distributions. While most provisions applied only to 2020, certain items impact future years as well.

Repayments of Coronavirus Related Distributions: Relief was provided for “coronavirus-related distributions” (as defined by federal tax law) from qualified plans and IRAs made at any time on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 31, 2020. Coronavirus related distributions are permitted to be recontributed to a plan or IRA within three years. The recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution. Please note that recontributions to certain plans or IRAs may not be allowed based on plan or contract restrictions.

The distribution must have come from an “eligible retirement plan” within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), i.e., an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief was limited to aggregate distributions of \$100,000.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the “Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974”) and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other “parties in interest” with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a “plan”) from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a “qualified joint and survivor annuity” (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse’s lifetime and is called a “qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity” (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

Revenue Rulings 2018-17 and 2020-24 provide that an amount transferred from an IRA or 401(a) qualified retirement plan to a state’s unclaimed property fund is subject to federal income tax withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with these Rulings, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state’s unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37 ½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term “spouse” does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HOW WILL I RECEIVE STATEMENTS AND REPORTS?

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our website at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc or any other electronic means. We send a confirmation statement to you each time a transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, such as systematic withdrawals (including 72(t) payments and required minimum distributions), and bank drafting, in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports. We reserve the right to charge up to \$50 for each such additional report.

Any errors or corrections on transactions for your Annuity must be reported to us at our Service Center as soon as possible to assure proper accounting to your Annuity. For transactions that are confirmed immediately, we assume all transactions are accurate unless you notify us otherwise within 30 days from the date you receive the confirmation. For transactions that are first confirmed on the quarterly statement, we assume all transactions are accurate unless you notify us within 30 days from the date you receive the quarterly statement. All transactions confirmed immediately or by quarterly statement are deemed conclusive after the applicable 30-day period. We may also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Separate Account and the Portfolios, as of December 31 and June 30, respectively, to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our website or other electronic means.

WHO IS PRUCO LIFE?

Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life") is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America ("Prudential"), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. ("Prudential Financial"), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Guaranteed Income Amount) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Transfer Offer

On September 15, 2021, Prudential Financial, Inc. ("Prudential"), the parent company of Prudential Annuities, Inc. ("Prudential Annuities"), and Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC ("Fortitude") announced that they entered into a definitive agreement under which Prudential will sell all of its outstanding shares of Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC") to Fortitude (the "Transaction"). PALAC is an affiliate of Pruco Life and was the issuer of certain FlexGuard Annuities. Fortitude is an independent company backed by a consortium of sophisticated, long-term oriented institutional investors led by The Carlyle Group and T&D Insurance Group. The Transaction closed on April 1, 2022.

As part of the Transaction, Pruco Life will reinsure benefits provided under the FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC. Following the close of the Transaction, The Prudential Insurance Company of America will service and administer the FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC.

As a result of the sale of PALAC to Fortitude, FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC are now owned by a Fortitude-owned company. In order to give contract owners of FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC an opportunity to maintain their Contracts with a Prudential-owned company, they will be receiving an offer to transfer their Contracts from PALAC to Pruco Life.

Owners of FlexGuard Annuities issued by PALAC may choose to consent to or reject the transfer of their Contracts to Pruco Life. If they choose to consent to the transfer, their Contracts will be transferred to Pruco Life. All rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of PALAC under their Contracts will be assumed by Pruco Life. All the terms, conditions and benefits of their Contracts will remain the same, except that all references to PALAC will be changed to Pruco Life. If they choose to reject the transfer, they will keep their Contracts with PALAC, which is now a subsidiary of Fortitude. Consent procedures vary depending on applicable state laws.

If an owner of a FlexGuard Annuity issued by PALAC accepts this transfer, the transaction will be processed and confirmed to them in writing as described in this prospectus under the sections entitled "[Valuing Your Investment and Interim Value of Index Strategies – Processing and Valuing Transactions](#)," a certificate of assumption will be issued to them and Pruco Life will be their insurer. No contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) will be charged on the transfer, and CDSC charges after the transfer will be calculated based on the date of the premium payments made under the PALAC Contract.

If an owner of a FlexGuard Annuity issued by PALAC accepts this transfer, they should make any additional purchase payments and claims submissions to Pruco Life and direct all questions to Pruco Life. Pruco Life will have direct responsibility to the FlexGuard Contract owner for the payment of all claims, benefits, and for all other Contract obligations. PALAC, which will be a subsidiary of Fortitude, will no longer have any obligations to such Contract owners.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2021, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
Guidehouse	Claim related services	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090

WHAT ARE THE SEPARATE ACCOUNTS?

The Separate Accounts are where Pruco Life sets aside and invests the assets supporting the Annuity. The assets of each Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life, and legally belong to us. We will maintain assets in each Separate Account with a total market value at least equal to the cash Surrender Value and other liabilities we must maintain related to the Annuity obligations supported by such assets. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Accounts. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

Pruco Life Insurance Company Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account

The assets supporting obligations based on allocations to the Subaccounts are held in Subaccounts of Pruco Life Insurance Company Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, also referred to as “Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account”. Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account assets that are held in support of the Subaccount are kept separate from all our other assets and may not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Thus, income, gains and losses from assets allocated to Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account are credited to or charged against Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account, without regard to other income, gains or losses of Pruco Life or any other of our Separate Accounts.

Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account was established by us pursuant to Arizona law on June 16, 1995. Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account also holds assets of other annuities issued by us with values and benefits that vary according to the investment performance of Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account.

Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account consists of multiple Subaccounts. Each Subaccount invests only in a single mutual fund or mutual fund Portfolio. The name of each Subaccount generally corresponds to the name of the Portfolio. Each Subaccount in Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account may have several different Unit Prices to reflect the insurance charge, Distribution Charge (when applicable) and the charges for any optional benefits that are offered under the Annuity issued by us through Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account. Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”) as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The SEC does not supervise investment policies, management or practices of Pruco Life Variable Annuity Account. We may offer new Subaccounts, eliminate Subaccounts, or combine Subaccounts at our sole discretion. We may also close Subaccounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing annuities or close Subaccounts for annuities purchased on or after specified dates. We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with SEC pronouncements and only after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required. If investment in the Portfolios or a particular Portfolio is no longer possible, or in our discretion becomes inappropriate for purposes of the Annuity, or for any other rationale in our sole judgment, we may substitute another Portfolio or investment Portfolios without your consent. The substituted Portfolio may have different fees and expenses. Substitution may be made with respect to existing investments or the investment of future Purchase Payments, or both. However, we will not make such substitution without any required approval of the SEC and any applicable state insurance departments. In addition, we may close Portfolios to allocation of Purchase Payments or Account Value, or both, at any time in our sole discretion. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

Values and benefits based on allocations to the Subaccounts will vary with the investment performance of the underlying mutual funds or fund Portfolios, as applicable. We do not guarantee the investment results of any Subaccount. Your Account Value allocated to the

Subaccounts may increase or decrease. You bear the entire investment risk. There is no assurance that the Account Value of your Annuity will equal or be greater than the total of the Purchase Payments you make to us.

Index Strategies Separate Account

Assets supporting the Index Strategies are held in a non-insulated, non-unitized Separate Account established under Arizona law. These assets are subject to the claims of the creditors of Pruco Life and the benefits provided under the Index Strategies are subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life.

An Owner does not have any interest in or claim on the assets in the Separate Account. In addition, neither an Owner nor amounts allocated to the Index Strategies participate in the performance of the assets held in the Separate Account.

We are not obligated to invest according to specific guidelines or strategies except as may be required by Arizona and other state insurance laws.

For more information on the Index Strategies Separate Account, please refer to the [Index Strategies Prospectus](#).

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our General Account and are subject to our claims paying ability. In the Payout Period or the Insured Income Stage (if the Benefit is not terminated or cancelled), assets supporting annuity payments are held in the General Account. Assets in the General Account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General Account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The General Account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING FUND?

The underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolio are sold to Separate Accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their Annuity. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the Separate Account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within the Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and toward the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting," it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of Owners who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available variable investment options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available variable investment options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Similar Funds

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as investment options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies are managed by the same adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. Certain retail mutual funds may also have been modeled after a Portfolio. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds can be expected, and in some

cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance policy owners and variable annuity contract owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

1. changes in state insurance law;
2. changes in federal income tax law;
3. changes in the investment management of any variable investment options; or
4. differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance policy owners and variable annuity contract owners.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2021, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from \$700 to \$74,246. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

WHO DISTRIBUTES ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE?

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuity offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker-dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker/dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuity offered through this prospectus is an insurance product as well as a security, all registered representatives who sell the Annuity are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concession, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in

connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 5%. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2021) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2021 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2021). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2021 retrospective depiction. During 2021, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from \$3.13 to \$8,675,066.21. During 2021, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from \$3.13 to \$11,802,788.26.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2021. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2021.

AIM
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SVCS INC
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
Bank of Canton
BankersLife Securities
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Capitol Financial Solutions
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
Community America Financial Solutions Inc.
Community State Bank
Complete Financial Services
Concord Financial Advisors
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.

Gateway Financial Advisors
Gradient Securities, LLC
High Point Insurance
Hightower Advisors, LLC
Invesco Ltd.
Investment Architects Inc
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kuderna Financial Team
M.S. Howell
Madison Advisors
Market Counsel
Market Street Trust Company
McNally Financial Services Corporation
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual Securities, Inc

PFG Advisors
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Retirement Advisors of the Southwest
Retirement Wealth Management, LLC
Revere Securities
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Saxony Securities, Inc.
SCF Securities, Inc.
SMH Capital
Snowden Capital Advisors LLC
Spectrum Advisors
Steel Peak Wealth Management
The Leaders Group
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
United Brokerage Services, Inc.
VOYA Financial Advisors

David Lerner and Associates
Dempsey Lord Smith, LLC
Dimensional Fund Advisors Ltd
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments

National Securities Corp.
NCNY
Ohio National Financial Services
Pericles Financial Services

WADDELL & REED INC.
WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
Woodbury Financial Services

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the date of this prospectus, none of Pruco Life, the Separate Account or Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. is a party to any material legal proceedings outside of the ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business. Although Pruco Life and its affiliates are involved in pending and threatened legal proceedings in the normal course of its business, we do not anticipate that the outcome of any such legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Separate Account, or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Annuity, or the ability of Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. to meet its obligations related to the Annuity.

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
1600 Malone Street
Millville, NJ 08332

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a Purchase Payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudential.com/contact-us, our website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization

for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudential.com/contact-us, our website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not consider the investment objectives or financial situation of any Annuity owner. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Annuity owners seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional.

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APPENDIX A - PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY

The following is the Portfolio available under the Annuity. More information about the Portfolio is available in the prospectus for the Portfolio, which may be amended from time to time and can be found online at www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1-800-346-3778 or by sending an email to service@prudential.com.

The current expenses and performance information below reflects fee and expenses of the Portfolio, but do not reflect the other fees and expenses that your Contract may charge. Expenses would be higher, and performance would be lower if these other charges were included. The Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance.

Fund Type	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/21)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Fixed Income	PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio - Class III ¹ Adviser: <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> Subadviser: <i>PGIM Fixed Income, a business unit of PGIM, Inc.</i>	0.58%	0.04%	0.69%	0.23%

1. This fund will not be available during the Income Stage of the Benefit.

APPENDIX B – NET INVESTMENT FACTOR

The net investment factor for a Valuation Period is (a) divided by (b), less (c), where:

(a) is the net result of:

(1) the net asset value per share of the underlying mutual fund shares held by that Variable Subaccount at the end of the current Valuation Period plus the per share amount of any dividend or capital gain distribution declared and unpaid (accrued) by the underlying mutual fund, plus or minus

(2) any per share charge or credit during the current Valuation Period as a provision for taxes attributable to the operation or maintenance of that Variable Subaccount.

(b) is the net result of:

(1) the net asset value per share of the underlying mutual fund shares held by that Variable Subaccount at the end of the preceding Valuation Period plus the per share amount of any dividend or capital gain distribution declared and unpaid (accrued) by the underlying mutual fund, plus or minus

(2) any per share charge or credit during the preceding Valuation Period as a provision for taxes attributable to the operation or maintenance of the Variable Subaccount.

(c) is the Insurance Charge and any applicable charge assessed against a Variable Subaccount for any Rider attached to this Annuity corresponding to the portion of the 365 day year (366 for a leap year) that is in the current Valuation Period.

We value the assets in the Variable Subaccount(s) at their fair market value in accordance with accepted accounting practices and applicable laws and regulations. The net investment factor may be greater than, equal to, or less than one.

APPENDIX C – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Florida	Annuitization available after one year.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option.
Pennsylvania	The Step Rate Plus Index Strategies with 5% Buffers are not available. The Tiered Participation Rate Index Strategies with 5% Buffers are not available.

**PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (PRUCO)
INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ANNUITY (IRA) DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

This Disclosure Statement, the accompanying Financial Disclosure, and your IRA Endorsement contain important information about your IRA. Please read these documents carefully. For additional information please consult Internal Revenue Service Publications 590-A and 590-B, your Annuity, Prospectus, or any district office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Except where otherwise indicated or required by law, references to "you" or "your" in this Disclosure Statement shall be understood to mean the IRA owner or a surviving Spouse that elects to treat the Annuity as his or her own IRA.

Revocation

You (the IRA owner or a Designated Beneficiary under an inherited IRA that has transferred the IRA from another annuity provider or employer plan) may revoke your PRUCO IRA for a refund within seven (7) days (or such other period as may be required by applicable law, after you receive it by mailing or delivering a written notice of cancellation to:

PRUCO Life Insurance Company
Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960 Philadelphia,
PA 19125

For Overnight delivery:

PRUCO Life Insurance Company
1600 Malone Street
Millville, NJ 08332

The notice of cancellation shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope, or other appropriate wrapper, first class postage prepaid, properly addressed.

The amount of the refund will equal the greater of (1) a full refund of the Purchase Payment (without regard to sales commissions (if any), administrative expenses or fluctuations in market value) and (2) the current Account Value of the Annuity as of the Valuation Day the refund request is received at our Office (without regard to sales commissions (if any) or administrative expenses).

After seven (7) days, the terms of your right to cancel will revert back to the terms of the Right to Cancel provision of your Annuity. Please refer to the Right to Cancel provision of your Annuity for additional information.

IRA Requirements

An IRA is a personal savings plan that lets you save for retirement on a tax-advantaged basis. All IRAs must meet certain requirements as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). This IRA is an Individual Retirement Annuity established pursuant to Code Section 408(b). An individual retirement annuity must be issued in your name as the owner, and either you or your beneficiaries who survive you are the only ones who can receive the benefits or payments. An IRA must meet all of the following requirements:

1. Your interest in the contract, and that of any Beneficiary following your death, must be nonforfeitable.
2. The contract must provide that you cannot transfer any portion of it to any person other than the issuer.
3. There must be flexible premiums so that if your compensation changes, your payment can also change.
4. The contract must provide that annual contributions cannot exceed the maximum provided by law.
5. Distributions must begin by April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach age 72.

Eligibility

You are eligible to establish and contribute to a traditional IRA if you (or, if you file a joint return, your spouse) received taxable compensation during the year.

There is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA. You can have a traditional IRA whether or not you are covered by any other retirement plan. However, you may not be able to deduct all of your contributions if you or your spouse is covered by an employer retirement plan. If you or your spouse have compensation, each of you may be eligible to set up an IRA. You cannot both participate in the same IRA.

Compensation includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses and other amounts received for professional services, and taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments made pursuant to a divorce or separation instrument executed on or before December 31, 2018. This includes any military differential pay you receive from your employer while you are serving on active duty for a period of more than 30 days. Compensation also includes any taxable amounts paid to you to aid in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study. Compensation does not include earnings or profits from property (such as rental income, interest income, and dividend income), pension or annuity income, deferred compensation received, income from a partnership for which you do not provide services that are a material income producing factor, and any amounts you exclude from income, such as foreign earned income and housing costs.

Contribution Limits

Generally, the most that can be contributed to your traditional IRA is the smaller of 100% of your compensation (defined earlier) that you must include in income for the year, or the limits described in the following table:

IRA Contribution Limits	
Year	Limit
2022	\$6,000*

Even if you do not have taxable compensation for a year, you may be able to make nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA if you receive qualified foster care payments that are difficulty of care payments.

*** For tax years 2022 and thereafter the \$6,000 contribution limit may be increased by cost of living adjustments (in \$500 increments).**

Catch-up Contributions

Individuals age 50 and older may make additional “catch-up” contributions to their traditional IRA. These “catch-up” contributions are in addition to the contribution limits listed above. The maximum “catch-up” contribution amounts are as follows:

IRA “Catch-up” Contribution Limits	
Year	Limit
2022	\$1,000

The \$1,000 catch-up contribution for IRA owners age 50 or older is not indexed for inflation.

Spousal IRA Contribution Limits

If you file a joint return and your taxable compensation is less than that of your spouse, the most that can be contributed for the year to your IRA is the smaller of the IRA contribution amount described in the “IRA Contribution Limit” chart above, or the total compensation includable in the gross income of both you and your spouse for that year, reduced by your spouse’s IRA contribution for the year to a traditional IRA and any contributions for the year to a Roth IRA on behalf of your spouse.

Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) Contributions

A separate IRA may be established for use by your employer as part of a SEP arrangement. The SEP rules permit an employer to contribute to each participating employee’s SEP-IRA up to 25% of the employee’s compensation or \$61,000 (for 2022, indexed annually for cost of living), whichever is less. The compensation taken in account is limited (\$305,000 for 2022 indexed annually). These contributions are funded by the employer. Your employer may contribute to your SEP-IRA on your behalf even if you are covered under a qualified plan for the year. You can make contributions to your SEP-IRA independent of employer SEP contributions. You can deduct them the same way as contributions to a traditional IRA. However, your deduction may be reduced or eliminated because, as a participant in a SEP, you are covered by an employer retirement plan. It is up to you and your employer to ensure that contributions in excess of normal IRA limits are made under a valid SEP-IRA.

Timing of Contributions

Contributions can be made to your traditional IRA for a year at any time during the year or by the due date for filing your return for that year, not including extensions. You do not have to contribute to your traditional IRA every tax year, even if you can. You may use IRS forms to have part or all of a tax refund directly deposited in your IRA assuming you are otherwise eligible to make a contribution at the time of the refund. In order for the refund to be attributed to the prior year, it must be received by the due date of your return, not including extensions.

Deducting Contributions

Generally, you can deduct the lesser of the contributions to your traditional IRA for the year, or the general limit (or the spousal IRA limit, if applicable). However, if you or your spouse were covered by an employer sponsored retirement plan, you may not be able to deduct your traditional IRA contributions.

If you or your spouse is an active participant in an employer plan during the year, the contribution to your traditional IRA (or your spouse’s traditional IRA) may not be deductible in whole or in part. If you are covered by a retirement plan at work, consult the table below to determine if your IRA contribution is deductible. If your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is below the lower limit, your contribution is fully deductible. If your modified AGI is above the upper limit, your contribution is not deductible. If your modified AGI falls between the lower and upper limits, your contribution will be only partially deductible. Your Modified AGI is your AGI as shown on your income tax return, plus traditional IRA deductions, student loan interest deductions, deductions for qualified tuition and related expenses, foreign earned income exclusions (if you file Form 1040), foreign housing exclusions or deductions (if you file Form 1040), exclusions of qualified bond interest shown on IRS Form 8815 and exclusions of employer-paid adoption expenses shown on IRS Form 8839.

Table of Lower and Upper Limits				
Year	Single		Married Filing Jointly (or Qualifying Widow(er)s)	
	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
2022 and thereafter	\$68,000	\$78,000	\$109,000	\$129,000

If you are married and file a joint return and one spouse is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan and the other spouse is not, a contribution to an IRA for the spouse that is not an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan will be fully deductible at modified AGI levels below \$204,000. This deduction will be phased out at modified AGI levels between \$204,000 and \$214,000. If you are married filing separately, your deductible IRA contribution will be phased out between zero dollars and \$10,000 of modified AGI.

IRA Contribution Credit

If you make eligible contributions to an employer-sponsored qualified retirement plan, an eligible deferred compensation plan, or an IRA, you may be able to take a tax credit. The amount of the credit you can get is based on the contributions you make and your credit rate. Your credit rate can be between 10% and 50%, depending on your adjusted gross income. The maximum contribution taken into account is \$2,000 per taxpayer. On a joint return, up to \$2,000 is taken into account for each spouse. You cannot claim the credit if you are under age 18, are a full-time student, someone else claims an exemption for you on their tax return or if your AGI is above the following limits:

\$68,000 if your filing status is married filing jointly,

\$51,000 if your filing status is head of household, or

\$34,000 if your filing status is either single, married filing separately, or qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.

Indexing

The income limits for traditional IRAs and the savers credit for low-income contributions to retirement plans are indexed for inflation.

Rollover Contributions

Generally, a rollover is a tax-free distribution to you of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that you contribute to another retirement plan.

1. Rollovers from one IRA to the same or another IRA: You can withdraw, tax-free, all or part of the assets from one traditional IRA if you reinvest them in the same or another traditional IRA. The rollover must be completed within 60 days after the date you receive the distribution from the first IRA. You can make only one rollover from one IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 1-year period regardless of the number of IRAs you own. The IRS may waive the 60-day requirement where the failure to do so would be against equity or good conscience, such as in the event of a casualty, disaster, or other event beyond your reasonable control. The IRS, in Rev. Proc. 2016-47, allows for a self-certification procedure (which is subject to verification on audit) in order for you to claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day requirement with respect to a rollover into an IRA. Plan administrators and IRA trustees, custodians, or issuers may rely on such certification in accepting and reporting receipt of a rollover contribution. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline. Furthermore, the IRS may grant you a waiver of the 60-day requirement, with respect to a rollover into an IRA, upon examination of your income tax return.

Amounts that cannot be rolled over: Amounts that must be distributed each year under the required minimum distribution rules are not eligible for rollover. In addition, if you inherit a traditional IRA from someone other than your spouse, you cannot roll it over or allow it to receive a rollover contribution (but see "Direct Rollovers to Non-Spouse Beneficiaries," below).

2. Rollovers from an employer retirement plan into an IRA: If you receive an eligible rollover distribution from your (or your deceased spouse's) employer's qualified pension, profit-sharing or stock bonus plan, annuity plan, tax sheltered annuity plan (403(b) plan), or governmental deferred compensation plan (governmental 457(b) plan), you can roll over all or part of it into a traditional IRA or a SIMPLE IRA that is at least two years old (the 60-day rule discussed above applies). In addition, you can roll over after-tax or nondeductible contributions from your qualified employer plan or 403(b) arrangement into a traditional IRA (such rollovers of after-tax contributions may only be done by a direct rollover from the distributing plan to the traditional IRA). Amounts that cannot be rolled over: Required minimum distributions; hardship distributions; a series of substantially equal periodic payments paid over your life or life expectancy, the life or life expectancy of you and your beneficiary or for a period of 10 years or more; corrective distributions of excess contributions or excess deferrals; loans treated as distributions (unless your benefit is reduced (offset) to repay the loan); dividends on employer securities; or, generally, distributions you receive as a Beneficiary, are not eligible to be rolled over.

Withholding: If an eligible rollover distribution is paid directly to you, the payor must withhold 20% of it. The amount withheld is part of the distribution. If you roll over less than the full amount of the distribution, you may have to include in your income the amount you do not roll over. However, you can make up the withheld amount with funds from other sources. To avoid withholding you can request a direct rollover from the payor.

3. Rollover from an IRA to an employer retirement plan: You can roll over tax-free a distribution from your traditional IRA into an employer's qualified plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The part of the distribution that you can roll over is the part that would otherwise be

taxable (includible in your income). Qualified plans may, but are not required to, accept such rollovers. Rules applicable to other rollovers apply, such as the 60-day rule.

4. **Direct Rollovers to Non-Spouse Beneficiaries:** Non-spouse beneficiaries may directly roll over death benefits to an IRA from a qualified retirement plan, a governmental 457(b) plan, a 403(b) plan, or an IRA. The IRA receiving the death benefit must be titled and treated as an "inherited IRA". The distributed amount must satisfy all of the requirements to be an eligible rollover distribution other than the requirement that the distribution be made to the participant or the participant's spouse. Thus annuity distributions, required minimum distributions, and installment payments over a specified period of ten or more years may not be rolled over. Required minimum distribution rules applicable non-spouse beneficiaries apply to the IRA.

Trustee to Trustee Transfers

A transfer of funds in your traditional IRA from one trustee directly to another IRA trustee is not a rollover. Because there is no distribution to you, the transfer is tax-free and not reportable. Because the transfer is not a rollover, it is not affected by the 1-year waiting period requirement discussed above in the section entitled, Rollover Contributions.

Distributions

You may request a distribution from your IRA at any time. However, distributions received prior to your attaining age 59 ½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax. Distributions subject to the 10% additional tax generally must be reported on IRS Form 5329.

Exceptions to Age 59 ½ Rule

If you receive a distribution prior to attaining age 59 ½, you may not have to pay the 10% additional tax if you meet one or more of the following:

- You have unreimbursed medical expenses that are deductible (without regard to whether you itemized deductions).
- The distributions are not more than the cost of your medical insurance if you are unemployed and certain requirements are met.
- You are disabled within the meaning of Code Section 72(m)(7).
- You are the Beneficiary of a deceased IRA owner or plan participant.
- You are receiving distributions that are part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments.
- The distributions are not more than your qualified higher education expenses for yourself or other qualified individual.
- You use the distributions to buy, build, or rebuild a first home (subject to a \$10,000 lifetime limit).
- The distribution is due to an IRS levy of the qualified plan.
- The distribution is a qualified reservist distribution.
- You receive a qualified birth or adoption distribution.

In addition, you generally can take a tax-free withdrawal of contributions if you do it before the due date for filing your tax return for the year in which you made them. You can do this if: (1) you did not take a deduction for the contribution; and (2) you withdraw any interest or other income earned on the contribution (you can take into account any loss on the contribution while it was in your IRA when calculating the amount that must be withdrawn). In this case, even if you are under 59 ½, the 10% additional tax will not apply to withdrawn contributions.

Qualified Reservist Distributions: Withdrawals from an IRA or attributable to elective deferrals to a 401(k), 403(b) or similar arrangement that meet certain requirements are exempt from the 10% additional tax as "qualified reservist distributions": The withdrawal must be from an IRA or from elective deferrals under a 401(k) plan, 403(b) plan, SEP or SIMPLE; the withdrawal must be made to a reservist or national guardsman who was ordered or called to duty after September 11, 2001. The period for which the reservist is ordered or called to duty must be greater than 179 days, or for an indefinite period; The withdrawal must be made during the period beginning on the date of the order or call to duty, and ending at the close of the active duty period. A qualified reservist distribution can be repaid to an IRA until the end of the two-year period that begins on the day after the active duty period ends.

Required Minimum Distributions During Your Life

If you are the owner of a traditional IRA, you must start receiving distributions from your IRA by April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 72 (the "required beginning date"). After the year you reach age 72, these Required Minimum Distributions are required by December 31 of each subsequent year. Required Minimum Distributions during your lifetime are generally calculated by dividing the value of your IRA as of the end of the year preceding the year for which the Required Minimum Distribution is being figured by a life expectancy factor found in Table III of IRS Publication 590-B. This table is often referred to as the Uniform Lifetime Table.

You may elect to have us calculate and distribute Required Minimum Distributions annually. We calculate such amounts assuming the Minimum Distribution amount is based solely on the value of your Annuity. The Required Minimum Distribution amounts applicable to you may depend on other annuities, savings or investments of which we are unaware. You may elect to have the Required Minimum Distribution paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Required Minimum Distributions must be made in intervals of no longer than one year.

Required Minimum Distributions After Your Death

Upon your death, any remaining interest in your IRA must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. For Owner and Beneficiary deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (which includes the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act ("SECURE Act")).

- If you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. An EDB (other than a minor child) can generally stretch distributions over their life or life expectancy if payments begin within one year of your death and continuing over the EDB's remaining life expectancy after the EDB's death. However, all amounts must be fully distributed by the end of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to minors and Beneficiaries that are not individuals. Additional special rules apply to surviving spouses, see "Spousal Continuation" below.
- Annuity Payments: Generally, the new law applies if you die after 2019. It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

Other rules: The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if the employee or IRA owner elected annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC") purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA subject to the new rules under the regulations.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. Treasury has issued proposed regulations that may impact these required minimum distribution requirements for calendar years on or after January 1, 2022. Prudential reserves the right to make changes in order to comply with the proposed regulations, or any final regulations published in the future. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners or Beneficiaries and will be made with such notice to affected Owners or Beneficiaries as is feasible under the circumstances. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

Required Minimum Distributions Generally

Each Required Minimum Distribution will be taken from the allocation options you select. Your selection may be subject to any investment and/or withdrawal limitations applicable to any benefit or program in which you participate under the Annuity.

No contingent deferred sales charge (if applicable under your Annuity) is assessed against amounts withdrawn as part of a program designed to distribute Required Minimum Distributions over your life or life expectancy, but only to the extent of the Required Minimum Distribution required from your Annuity at the time it is taken. The contingent deferred sales charge (if applicable under your Annuity) may apply to additional amounts withdrawn to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements in relation to other retirement programs you may maintain.

Amounts withdrawn as Required Minimum Distributions are considered to come first from the amounts available as a free withdrawal as of the date of the yearly calculation of the Required Minimum Distribution amount. Required Minimum Distributions over that amount to meet the requirements based on your Annuity are not deemed to be a liquidation of Purchase Payments.

If your sole Designated Beneficiary is your surviving Spouse, the Spouse may treat the Annuity as his or her own IRA provided the Spouse meets the requirements of the terms of the Annuity. Except as may be required by law, all provisions of the Annuity that do not specifically terminate upon your death will then be applied to the Spouse. Your surviving Spouse is deemed to have made this election if he or she makes a regular IRA contribution to the Annuity, makes a rollover to or from the Annuity, or fails to commence Minimum Distributions following your death.

Except where the Designated Beneficiary is a surviving Spouse that has elected to treat the Annuity as his or her own IRA, if the Annuity is an inherited IRA that has been transferred by a Designated Beneficiary from another annuity provider, distributions will be made to the Designated Beneficiary (or any successor Beneficiary if applicable upon the death of the Designated Beneficiary) in accordance with the rules governing Minimum Distributions on or after the owner's death. For this purpose, the original owner of the inherited IRA will be treated as the IRA owner in applying these provisions.

If distributions are less than the required Minimum Distribution for a year, you may have to pay a 50% excise tax on the amount not distributed as required. This requires that you file a Form 5329 with the IRS.

Taxation of Distributions

In general, distributions from a traditional IRA are taxable in the year you receive them. Exceptions to the general rule are rollovers, tax-free withdrawals of contributions, and the return of nondeductible contributions.

Distributions from traditional IRAs that you include in income are taxed as ordinary income. Distributions from your traditional IRA may be fully or partly taxable, depending on whether your IRA includes any nondeductible contributions. If only deductible contributions were made to your traditional IRA (or IRAs, if you have more than one), distributions are fully taxable. If you made nondeductible contributions to any of your traditional IRAs, you have a cost basis (investment in the contract) equal to the amount of those contributions and must report the contributions to the IRS on Form 8606. These nondeductible contributions are not taxed when they are distributed to you. Only the part of the distribution that represents nondeductible contributions (your cost basis) is tax-free. If your traditional IRA includes nondeductible contributions and you receive a distribution, each distribution is partly nontaxable and partly taxable until all of your basis has been distributed. You must use IRS Form 8606 to figure how much of your distribution is tax-free.

IRA Distributions for Charitable Purposes: The law permits IRA owners who are age 70 ½ or older and who make distributions from the IRA directly to certain charities to exclude the distribution from income. The income exclusion is available only to the extent that all charitable distributions of the IRA owner in a year do not exceed \$100,000. For married individuals filing a joint return, the limit is \$100,000 per individual IRA owner. The \$100,000 annual limit is reduced by the excess of the deductible IRA contributions made by an IRA owner for the year in which the owner attains age 70 ½ (and later years), over all prior reductions to the exclusion based on deductible IRA contributions. The distribution can be made from a traditional or Roth IRA or a "deemed" IRA in a qualified plan but not from an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA. Charitable distributions can be made from an inherited IRA if the beneficiary has attained age 70 ½. Under this provision of the law, we are required to report such distribution in the same manner as all other distributions to the IRA owner. The tax treatment afforded IRA distributions for Charitable Purposes would be reflected on the owner's income tax return.

Inherited IRAs

The beneficiaries of a traditional IRA generally must include in their gross income any distributions they receive. If you inherit a traditional IRA from someone other than your spouse, you cannot treat it as your own IRA.

Prohibited Transactions

Generally, a prohibited transaction is any improper use of your traditional IRA by you, your Beneficiary, or any disqualified person. Disqualified persons include any fiduciary with respect to your traditional IRA and members of your family (spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant, and any spouse of a lineal descendant). The following are examples of prohibited transactions with a traditional IRA.

1. Borrowing money from it.
2. Selling property to it.
3. Receiving unreasonable compensation for managing it.
4. Using it as security for a loan.
5. Buying property for personal use with IRA funds.

Generally, if you or your Beneficiary engages in a prohibited transaction in connection with your traditional IRA at any time during the year, the Annuity stops being an IRA as of the first day of that year. If this occurs, the IRA is treated as distributing all of its assets to you at their fair market values on the first day of the year. You or your Beneficiary must include the fair market value of all of the IRA assets in your gross income for that year if you engage in a prohibited transaction.

If you borrow money against your traditional IRA Annuity, you must include in your gross income the fair market value of the Annuity as of the first day of your tax year. If you use part of your traditional IRA as security for a loan, that part is treated as a distribution and is included in your gross income. In both cases you may have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions, discussed above.

Excess Contributions

Generally, an excess contribution is the amount contributed to your traditional IRAs that is more than the smaller of:

1. Your taxable compensation for the year, or
2. The maximum contribution limit (including any catch-up contributions, if eligible).

The taxable compensation limit applies whether your contributions are deductible or nondeductible.

In general, if the excess contribution for a year and any earnings on it are not withdrawn by the date your return for the year is due (including extensions), you are subject to a 6% tax. You must pay the 6% tax each year on excess amounts that remain in your traditional IRA at the end of your tax year. You will not have to pay the 6% tax if you withdraw an excess contribution made during a tax year and you also withdraw any interest or other income earned on the excess contribution. You can take into account any loss on the contribution while it was in the IRA when calculating the amount that must be withdrawn. You must complete your withdrawal by the date your tax return for that year is due, including extensions. Once the 6% tax has been imposed for a year, you can avoid an additional 6% tax for the following tax year if the excess contribution is (1) withdrawn before the end of the following tax year, or (2) treated as a current IRA contribution for the following year. Distributions of excess contributions must be reported on IRS Form 5329.

Restriction on Investments

No portion of your IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts. In addition, you may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles within the meaning of Code Section 409(m)). If you invest in collectibles, the amount invested is considered distributed to you in the year invested and may be subject to the 10% additional tax discussed above.

Estate and Gift Taxes

Any amount held in your IRA upon your death may be subject to estate taxes. Transfers of your IRA assets to a Beneficiary during your life may be subject to gift taxes.

Internal Revenue Service Approval

Your Annuity contract or one substantially the same in form and certain riders, endorsements, amendments or schedules made a part of it have been submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for approval as to form for use as an individual retirement annuity. The Internal Revenue Service approval is a determination as to form only and does not represent a determination of the merits of this Annuity. Approval of the Annuity by the IRS has either been received or is pending. Please contact the Company with any questions regarding IRS approval.

**PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (PRUCO)
ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ANNUITY (ROTH IRA) DISCLOSURE
STATEMENT**

This Disclosure Statement, the accompanying Financial Disclosure, and your Roth IRA Endorsement contain important information about your Roth IRA. Please read these documents carefully. For additional information please consult Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 590, your Annuity Contract, Prospectus, the Roth IRA Endorsement attached to your Annuity Contract or any district office of the IRS.

Except where otherwise indicated or required by law, references to "you" or "your" in this Disclosure Statement shall be understood to mean the Roth IRA owner or a surviving Spouse that elects to treat the Annuity as his or her own Roth IRA.

Right to Cancel

You (the Roth IRA owner or a Designated Beneficiary under an inherited Roth IRA that has transferred the Roth IRA from another annuity provider) may revoke your PRUCO Roth IRA for a refund within seven (7) days (or such other period as may be required by applicable law) after you receive it by mailing or delivering a written notice of cancellation to:

PRUCO Life Insurance Company
Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960 Philadelphia, PA
19176

For Overnight delivery:

PRUCO Life Insurance Company
1600 Malone Street
Millville, NJ 08332

The notice of cancellation shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope, or other appropriate wrapper, first class postage prepaid, properly addressed.

The amount of the refund will equal the greater of (1) a full refund of the Purchase Payment (without regard to sales commissions (if any), administrative expenses or fluctuations in market value) and (2) the current Account Value of the Annuity as of the Valuation Day the refund request is received at our Office (without regard to sales commissions (if any) or administrative expenses).

After seven (7) days, the terms of your right to cancel will revert to the terms of the Right to Cancel provision of your Annuity. Please refer to the Right to Cancel provision of your Annuity for additional information.

What is a Roth IRA?

A Roth IRA is an individual retirement plan that provides certain tax advantages. For instance, earnings within a Roth IRA are not subject to tax and Qualified Distributions (as defined below) from Roth IRAs are tax-free. Unlike a traditional IRA, you cannot deduct contributions to a Roth IRA. Also, you can leave amounts in your Roth IRA as long as you live since there are no Required Minimum Distributions during your lifetime. Like a traditional IRA, your interest in your Roth IRA (and that of any Beneficiary following your death) is nonforfeitable and nontransferable to any person other than the issuer.

Eligibility

Generally, you can contribute to a Roth IRA for 2022 if you have taxable Compensation (as defined below) and your Modified AGI (as defined below) is less than:

- \$214,000 for married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er),
- \$10,000 for married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, and
- \$144,000 for single, head of household, or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year.

Qualified employees of certain bankrupt airline carriers may contribute certain funds received to a Roth IRA within 180 days of receipt.

Compensation – Compensation includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses, and other amounts received for professional services. It also includes commissions, self-employment income, and taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments. This includes any military differential pay you receive from your employer while you are serving on active duty for a period of more than 30 days. Compensation also includes any taxable amounts paid to you to aid in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study. Compensation does not include earnings or profits from property (such as rental income, interest income, and dividend income), pension or annuity income, deferred compensation received, income from a partnership for which you do not provide services that are a material income producing factor, and any amounts you exclude from income, such as foreign earned income and housing costs.

Modified AGI – Your Modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes is your adjusted gross income (AGI) as shown on your income tax return, less any income resulting from the conversion of an IRA (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA plus traditional IRA deductions, student loan interest

deductions, deductions for qualified tuition and related expenses, foreign earned income exclusions, foreign housing exclusions or deductions, exclusions of qualified bond interest shown on IRS Form 8815 and exclusions of employer-paid adoption expenses shown on IRS Form 8839.

Contribution limit reduced – If your modified AGI is above a certain limit, your contribution limit is gradually reduced. If you are married filing jointly, this limit is \$204,000. If you are single, head of household, qualifying widow(er) or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year this limit is \$129,000. These income limits are for 2022 and are indexed for inflation. If you are married filing separately, your allowable Roth IRA contribution will be phased out between zero dollars and \$10,000 of modified AGI.

If contributions are made to both Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs, your contribution limit for Roth IRAs generally is the same as your limit would be if contributions were made only to Roth IRAs, but then reduced by all contributions (other than employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan) for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs.

Roth IRA for your Spouse – You can contribute to a Roth IRA for your spouse provided the contributions to a Roth IRA for your spouse satisfy the Spousal IRA limit (discussed in the section titled “Contribution Limits”) and your modified AGI is less than the limits discussed above.

Age limit for contributions – There is no age limit for contributions.

Contribution Limits

The maximum amount that may generally be contributed to your Roth IRA is as follows:

Roth IRA Contribution Limit	
Year	Limit
2022	\$6,000*

*For tax years 2022 and thereafter the \$6,000 contribution limit may be increased by cost of living adjustments (in \$500 increments).

Individuals age 50 and older may make additional “catch-up” contributions to their Roth IRA. These “catch-up” contributions are in addition to the contribution limits listed above. The maximum “catch-up” contribution amounts are as follows:

Roth IRA “Catch-up” Contribution Limit	
Year	Limit
2022	\$1,000

The \$1,000 catch-up contribution for Roth IRA owners age 50 or older is not indexed for inflation.

Types of contributions accepted – Contributions to your Roth IRA will only be accepted if made in cash (i.e., a check).

Due date of contributions – You can make contributions to your Roth IRA for a year at any time during the year or by the due date of your income tax return for that year (not including extensions).

Refund of contributions – Any refund of contributions must be applied before the close of the calendar year following the year of the refund toward the payment of future contributions, paid-up annuity additions, or the purchase of additional benefits.

State income tax issues – Some states have not conformed their laws to the new federal tax laws. These states may have laws that conflict with the limits discussed above. You should consult a tax advisor in your state to ensure that your state has approved these contribution limit increases.

Conversions

You can convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The conversion is treated as a rollover, regardless of the conversion method used. You will owe taxes on the portion of the conversion which represents earnings and other amounts that were not previously taxed. You can convert amounts from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in any of the following three ways:

1. Rollover – You can receive a distribution from a traditional IRA and roll it over (contribute it) to a Roth IRA within 60 days after the distribution.
2. Trustee to trustee transfer – You can direct the trustee of the traditional IRA to transfer an amount from the traditional IRA to the trustee of the Roth IRA.
3. Same trustee transfer – If the trustee of the traditional IRA also maintains the Roth IRA, you can direct the trustee to transfer an amount from the traditional IRA to the Roth IRA.

The 10 percent early distribution additional tax shall not apply to rollovers or conversions from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent additional tax. A traditional IRA to Roth IRA Rollover does not count towards the one rollover per 12 months rule described under Internal Revenue Code (Code) Section 408(d)(3).

Recharacterizations

Recharacterizations are not allowed for Roth conversions. You may be able to treat a contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA. This is called recharacterizing the contribution and is still permitted under the tax law. To recharacterize a contribution, you generally must have the contribution transferred from the first IRA (the one to which it was made) to the second IRA in a trustee-to-trustee transfer. If the transfer is made by the due date (including extensions) for your tax return for the year during which the contribution was made, you can elect to treat the contribution as having been originally made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. The contribution will not be treated as having been made to the second IRA unless the transfer includes any net income allocable to the contribution, you report the recharacterization on your tax return for the year during which the contribution was made, and you treat the contribution as having been made to the second IRA on the date that it was actually made to the first IRA. No deduction is allowed for the contribution to the first IRA and any net income transferred with the recharacterized contribution is treated as earned in the second IRA.

Rollovers/Transfers

Funds distributed from your Roth IRA may be rolled over to another Roth IRA of yours if the requirements of Code Section 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after you receive the distribution. Generally, if you make a rollover of any part of a distribution from a Roth IRA, you cannot, within a 1-year period, make a rollover of any later distribution from that same Roth IRA. You also cannot make a rollover of any amount distributed, within the same 1-year period, from the Roth IRA into which you made the rollover. Roth IRA assets may not be rolled over to other types of IRAs (e.g., traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRAs, etc.). The Tax Court held that the 1-year period applies to all IRAs of the owner and not just the IRA from which the rollover was made. The IRS, in Ann. 2014-32, has indicated that all your IRAs, Roth IRAs, SEPs and SIMPLE IRAs will be counted for purposes of the one-year limit. The IRS, in Rev. Proc. 2016-47, allows for a self-certification procedure (which is subject to verification on audit) in order for you to claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day requirement with respect to a rollover into an IRA. Plan administrators and IRA trustees, custodians, or issuers may rely on such certification in accepting and reporting receipt of a rollover contribution. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline. Furthermore, the IRS may grant you a waiver of the 60-day requirement, with respect to a rollover into an IRA, upon examination of your income tax return.

Rollovers from Employer Plans – Distributions from qualified retirement plans, governmental 457(b) plans, and Section 403(b) may be rolled over directly from the plan to a Roth IRA. The amount rolled over is includible in income as if it had been withdrawn from the plan, but the 10% additional tax does not apply.

Distributions

You do not include in your gross income Qualified Distributions (defined below) or distributions that are a return of your regular contributions from your Roth IRA. You also do not include distributions from your Roth IRA that you roll over tax-free to another Roth IRA. You may have to include part of other distributions in your income.

Qualified Distributions– A Qualified Distribution is any payment or other distribution from your Roth IRA that meets the following requirements:

1. It is made after the 5-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which a contribution was made to a Roth IRA set up for your benefit, and
2. The payment or distribution is:
 - a. Made on or after the date you reach age 59 ½,
 - b. Made because you are disabled,
 - c. Made to a Beneficiary or to your estate after your death, or
 - d. Used to buy, build, or rebuild a first home (subject to a \$10,000 lifetime limit).

Nonqualified Distributions – If you do not meet the requirements for a Qualified Distribution, any earnings you withdraw from your Roth IRA will be included in your gross income and you are under 59 ½, your distribution will be subject to a 10% additional tax unless you meet one of several exceptions discussed below in the section entitled “Additional tax for early distribution.” However, when you take a nonqualified distribution, your basis (the contributions you deposited to the account) will generally be removed first. Therefore, your nonqualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of your contributions. Special rules may apply to the distribution of conversion amounts.

Beneficiary Payments

Upon your death, any remaining interest in your Roth IRA must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. For Owner and Beneficiary deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the “Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement” Act (SECURE Act)).

- Under the new law, if you die after 2019 and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an “eligible designated beneficiary” (“EDB”) or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger

than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. An EDB (other than a minor child) can generally stretch distributions over their life or life expectancy if payments begin within one year of your death and continuing over the EDB's remaining life expectancy after the EDB's death. However, all amounts must be fully distributed by the end of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to minors and Beneficiaries that are not individuals. Additional special rules apply to surviving spouses, see "Spousal Continuation" below.

Annuity Payments: Generally, the new law applies if you die after 2019. It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the Roth IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the Roth IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

Other rules: The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if the employee or Roth IRA owner elected annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC") purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or Roth IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or Roth IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or Roth IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited Roth IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or Roth IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own Roth IRA, or by treating your Roth IRA as your surviving spouse's own Roth IRA subject to the new rules under the regulations.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. Treasury has issued proposed regulations that may impact these required minimum distribution requirements for calendar years on or after January 1, 2022. Prudential reserves the right to make changes in order to comply with the proposed regulations, or any final regulations published in the future. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners or Beneficiaries and will be made with such notice to affected Owners or Beneficiaries as is feasible under the circumstances. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

No contingent deferred sales charge (if applicable under your Annuity) is assessed against amounts withdrawn as part of a program designed to distribute Minimum Distributions over your life or life expectancy, but only to the extent of the Minimum Distribution required from your Annuity at the time it is taken. The contingent deferred sales charge (if applicable under your Annuity) may apply to additional amounts withdrawn to meet Minimum Distribution requirements in relation to other retirement programs you may maintain.

Amounts withdrawn as Minimum Distributions are considered to come first from the amounts available as a free withdrawal as of the date of the yearly calculation of the Minimum Distribution amount. Minimum Distributions over that amount to meet the requirements based on your Annuity are not deemed to be a liquidation of Purchase Payments.

Federal Excise and Additional Taxes

Additional tax for early distribution – If you are under age 59 ½ and receive a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution, an additional tax of 10 percent will apply to the amount includible in income, unless one of the exception situations discussed later in this section applies.

The 10% additional tax also applies (subject to the same exceptions) if you take a distribution from your Roth IRA within the 5-year period starting with the first day of your tax year in which you convert an amount from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. In this case, the 10% additional tax is paid on any amount attributable to the amount converted that you had to include in income at the time of the conversion. A separate 5-year period applies to each conversion and is not necessarily the same as the 5-year period used to determine whether a distribution is Qualified Distribution. (Qualified Distributions are discussed above, in the section entitled "Qualified Distributions").

You may not have to pay the 10% additional tax discussed in this section in the following situations:

1. You have reached age 59 ½.
2. You have unreimbursed medical expenses that are deductible (without regard to whether you itemized deductions).
3. The distributions are not more than the cost of your medical insurance if you are unemployed and certain requirements are met.
4. You are disabled within the meaning of Code Section 72(m)(7).
5. You are receiving distributions that are part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments.
6. The distributions are not more than your qualified higher education expenses for yourself or other qualified individual.
7. You use the distributions to buy, build, or rebuild a first home (subject to a \$10,000 lifetime limit).
8. The distribution is due to an IRS levy of the qualified plan.
9. The owner of the Roth IRA is deceased, and you are the Beneficiary.
10. The distribution is a qualified reservist distribution.
11. You receive a qualified birth or adoption distribution.

Excess contribution excise tax – An excise tax of 6 percent is imposed upon any excess contribution you make to your Roth IRA. This tax will apply each year in which an excess remains in your Roth IRA. An excess contribution is any contribution amount which exceeds your contribution limit, excluding amounts properly and timely rolled over from a Roth IRA or properly converted from a traditional IRA. Contribution limits are discussed above, in the section entitled “Contribution Limits.”

Excess accumulation excise tax – One of the requirements listed above is your designated Beneficiary(ies) must take certain required minimum distributions after your death. An excise tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of any required minimum distribution which should have been taken but was not.

Penalty reporting – You must file Form 5329 with the Internal Revenue Service to report and remit any additional or excise taxes.

Miscellaneous

Commingling Assets – The assets of your Roth IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

Life Insurance – No portion of your Roth IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.

Collectibles – You may not invest the assets of your Roth IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of Code Section 409(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service. However, specially minted United States gold and silver bullion coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in Code Section 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as Roth IRA investments.

No required minimum distributions – As the owner of your Roth IRA, you are not required to take required minimum distributions from the Roth IRA commencing at age 72 during your lifetime (as is required for traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRAs).

Estate and gift taxes – Any amount held in your Roth IRA upon your death may be subject to estate taxes. Transfers of your Roth IRA assets to a Beneficiary during your life may be subject to gift taxes.

Special tax treatment – Capital gains treatment and the favorable ten year forward averaging tax authorized in certain circumstances by IRC Section 402 do not apply to Roth IRA distributions.

Prohibited Transactions – If you or your Beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your Roth IRA, as described in IRC Section 4975, your Roth IRA will lose its tax-exempt status and you or your Beneficiary must include the value of the earnings in your account in your gross income for that taxable year. If you borrow money against your Roth IRA Annuity, you must include in your gross income the fair market value of the earnings in the Annuity as of the first day of your tax year. If you use part of your Roth IRA as security for a loan, that part is treated as a distribution and may be includible in your gross income. In both cases you may have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions, discussed above.

IRS Approval

Your Annuity contract or one substantially the same in form and certain riders, endorsements, amendments or schedules made a part of it have been submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for approval as to form for use as a Roth IRA. The Internal Revenue Service approval is a determination as to form only and does not represent a determination of the merits of this Annuity. Approval of the Annuity by the IRS has either been received or is pending. Please contact the Company with any questions regarding IRS approval. This Disclosure Statement and the Roth IRA Endorsement do not constitute a prototype, master plan or other document approved as to form or otherwise by the IRS.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
Pruco Life Insurance Company
(A PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL COMPANY)

Prudential FlexGuardSM Income indexed variable annuity

Single Premium Deferred Index-Linked and Variable Annuity ("B" Series) Used to Fund an Individual Retirement Annuity or Roth Individual Retirement Annuity Program

1. The Annuity or one substantially the same in form and certain riders, endorsements or schedules attached to it have been submitted to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for approval as to form for use as an Individual Retirement Annuity as described in Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code ("Code") and as a Roth Individual Retirement Annuity as described in Section 408A of the Code. The IRS approval is a determination as to form only and does not represent a determination of the merits of the Annuity. Approval of the Annuity by the IRS has either been received or is pending.
2. Within ten (10) days after you receive your Annuity (or such other period as may be required by applicable law) you may cancel it for a refund by delivering or mailing it to the representative through whom you bought it or to the Prudential Annuity Service Center at the address indicated on your IRA Disclosure Statement or Roth IRA Disclosure Statement, as applicable. The notice of cancellation shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope, or other appropriate wrapper, first class postage prepaid, properly addressed. The amount of the refund will equal the greater of (1) the Purchase Payment, less withdrawals (without regard to sales commissions (if any), administrative expenses or fluctuation in market value) or (2) the current Account Value of the Annuity as of the Valuation Day the refund request is received at our Office (without regard to sales commissions (if any) or administrative expenses). After ten (10) days (or such other period as may be required by applicable law), the terms of your right to cancel will revert to the terms of the Right to Cancel provision of your Annuity. Please refer to the Right to Cancel provision in the prospectus for your Annuity for additional information.
3. Key financial information is fully disclosed in the Prudential FlexGuard Income indexed variable annuity prospectus. This includes all charges, which may be applied to your Annuity in determining the net amount available to you under the Annuity, how those charges are computed, and how annual earnings are computed and allocated. This includes, but is not limited to, information on Annuity and variable investment option expenses - such as insurance charges and Portfolio management fees, which affect your Account Value. The following is a summary of some of the charges and expenses related to the Prudential FlexGuard Income indexed variable annuity.

We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. CDSCs are applied against the amount of Account Value being withdrawn. The appropriate percentage is multiplied by the amount of Account Value being withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years since Issue Date.

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ¹

Annuity Year	Percentage Applied Against Account Value being Withdrawn
	B SERIES
Annuity Year 1	7.0%
Annuity Year 2	7.0%
Annuity Year 3	6.0%
Annuity Year 4	5.0%
Annuity Year 5	4.0%
Annuity Year 6	3.0%
Annuity Year 7 or later	0.0%

¹ The years referenced in the CDSC table above refer to the years since Contract Issue Date. CDSCs are applied against the amount of Account Value being withdrawn.

The chart above represents the maximum CDSC percentages; withdrawals taken to satisfy RMDs from this Annuity, will not be subject to a CDSC.

An example of a CDSC is illustrated below:

Client is allowed \$10,000 as the contract's Free Withdrawal Amount in Annuity Year 4. If the client withdraws \$15,000, the first \$10,000 is not subject to a Surrender Charge, however the remaining \$5,000 is. To determine the Surrender Charge, we would multiply the amount of the withdrawal that was greater than the Free Withdrawal Amount by the applicable Surrender Charge: \$5,000 * .05 = \$250. Any additional withdrawals taken during that Annuity Year would also be subject to a Surrender Charge.

An additional tax of 10% may be imposed on distributions taken from the contract prior to the Owner reaching 59½ years of age.

4. In the Accumulation Period values under the Annuity are dependent upon the investment results of the variable investment option (referred to as the "Sub-account" in the Annuity) and cannot be guaranteed or projected. An investment in a variable annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value. The Index Strategies provide an Index Credit based on the Index Return of the underlying Index associated with the Index Strategy. The Index Strategies provide a level of protection against negative Index Returns; however, negative Index Returns in excess of the Buffer will result in a loss of principal and any prior earnings, which could also result in a significant amount of loss.
5. The amount paid to a broker dealer firm to cover both the individual representative's commission and other distribution expenses are described in your prospectus. We may also provide compensation to the distributing firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. Commissions and other compensation paid in relation to the Annuity do not result in any additional charge to you or to the investment options.
6. From time to time we may offer various optional benefits and features that may be made part of your Annuity at a cost to you. Before you elect to purchase any such benefit, please refer to the section of the prospectus pertaining to the applicable benefit for a detailed description of any fees, charges, or financial impact of the applicable benefit on your Annuity.

MAILING

This prospectus describes the important features of the Annuity and provides information about Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us") and the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account).

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") a Statement of Additional Information (SAI) that includes additional information about the Annuity, Pruco Life and the Separate Account. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The SAI is available from us, without charge, upon request. To request a copy of the SAI, to ask about your Annuity, or to make other investor inquiries, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. The SAI is also available at our website, www.prudential.com/PLAZ-FlexGuard-Inc.

We file periodic reports and other information about the Annuity and the Separate Account as required under the federal securities laws. Those reports and other information about us are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and copies of reports and other information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.



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