

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

Structured Investments

\$4,105,000

Capped Index Knock-Out Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index due July 10, 2013

General

- The notes are designed for investors who seek to participate in the appreciation of the S&P 500® Index, up to the Maximum Return of 10.00% at maturity, and who anticipate that the Index closing level will not be less than the Initial Index Level by more than 26.30% on any day during the Monitoring Period. Investors should be willing to forgo interest and dividend payments and, if the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 26.30% on any day during the Monitoring Period, be willing to lose some or all of their principal at maturity. If the Index closing level is not less than the Initial Index Level by more than 26.30% on any day during the Monitoring Period, investors have the opportunity to receive the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00% at maturity. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.**
- Unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. maturing July 10, 2013[†]
- Minimum denominations of \$10,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof
- The notes priced on June 22, 2012 and are expected to settle on or about June 27, 2012.

Key Terms

Index:	The S&P 500® Index (the "Index")
Knock-Out Event:	A Knock-Out Event occurs if, on any day during the Monitoring Period, the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount.
Knock-Out Buffer Amount:	26.30%
Payment at Maturity:	If a Knock-Out Event has occurred , you will receive a cash payment at maturity that will reflect the performance of the Index, subject to the Maximum Return. Under these circumstances, your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return}), \text{ subject to the Maximum Return}$ If a Knock-Out Event has not occurred , your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will equal \$1,000 plus the product of (a) \$1,000 and (b) the Contingent Digital Return. For additional clarification, please see "What Is the Total Return on the Notes at Maturity, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?" in this pricing supplement.
Maximum Return:	10.00%, which results in a maximum payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 principal amount note
Contingent Digital Return:	10.00%
Monitoring Period:	The period from but excluding the pricing date to and including the Observation Date
Index Return:	$\frac{\text{Ending Index Level} - \text{Initial Index Level}}{\text{Initial Index Level}}$
Initial Index Level:	The Index closing level on the pricing date, which was 1,335.02
Ending Index Level:	The Index closing level on the Observation Date
Observation Date [†] :	July 5, 2013
Maturity Date [†] :	July 10, 2013
CUSIP:	48125VK82

[†] Subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "Description of Notes — Postponement of a Determination Date — A. Notes Linked to a Single Component" in the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I

Investing in the Capped Index Knock-Out Notes involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-21 of the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I, "Risk Factors" beginning on page US-1 of the accompanying underlying supplement 1-I and "Selected Risk Considerations" beginning on page PS-3 of this pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public (1)	Fees and Commissions (2)	Proceeds to Us
Per note	\$1,000	\$10	\$990
Total	\$4,105,000	\$41,050	\$4,063,950

- The price to the public includes the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates, which includes our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge as well as the profit our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. For additional related information, please see "Use of Proceeds and Hedging" beginning on page PS-48 of the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I.
- J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, which we refer to as JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Chase & Co., will receive a commission of \$10.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note. See "Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" beginning on page PS-77 of the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I.

The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

J.P.Morgan

June 22, 2012

Recent Developments

On June 21, 2012, Moody's Investors Services downgraded our long-term senior debt rating to "A2" from "Aa3" as part of its review of 15 banks and securities firms with global capital markets operations. Moody's also maintained its "negative" outlook on us, indicating the possibility of a further downgrade. In addition, on May 11, 2012, Fitch Ratings downgraded our long-term senior debt rating to "A+" from "AA-" and placed us on negative rating watch for a possible further downgrade, and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services changed its outlook on us to "negative" from "stable," indicating the possibility of a future downgrade. These downgrades may adversely affect our credit spreads and the market value of the notes. See "Risk Factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and "Selected Risk Considerations — Credit Risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co." in this pricing supplement for further discussion.

These actions followed our disclosure on May 10, 2012, that our Chief Investment Office (which is part of our Corporate segment) has had, since the end of the first quarter of 2012, significant mark-to-market losses in our synthetic credit portfolio, partially offset by securities gains. We disclosed that the Chief Investment Office's synthetic credit portfolio has proven to be riskier, more volatile and less effective as an economic hedge than we had previously believed. We are currently repositioning the portfolio in conjunction with our assessment of our overall credit exposure; as this repositioning is being effected in a manner designed to maximize economic value, we may hold certain of our current synthetic credit positions for the longer term and, accordingly, the net income in our Corporate segment will likely be more volatile in future periods than it has been in the past. These and any future losses may lead to heightened regulatory scrutiny and additional regulatory or legal proceedings against us, and may continue to adversely affect our credit ratings and credit spreads and, as a result, the market value of the notes. See our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012; "Risk Factors — Risk Management — JPMorgan Chase's framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to the Firm" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011; and "Selected Risk Considerations — Credit Risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co." in this pricing supplement for further discussion.

Additional Terms Specific to the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated November 14, 2011, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated November 14, 2011 relating to our Series E medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in product supplement no. 4-I dated November 14, 2011 and underlying supplement no. 1-I dated November 14, 2011. **This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes, supplements the term sheet related hereto dated June 18, 2012 and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours.** You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in "Risk Factors" in the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I and "Risk Factors" in the accompanying underlying supplement no. 1-I, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product supplement no. 4-I dated November 14, 2011:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109211007593/e46160_424b2.pdf
- Underlying supplement no. 1-I dated November 14, 2011:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109211007615/e46154_424b2.pdf
- Prospectus supplement dated November 14, 2011:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109211007578/e46180_424b2.pdf
- Prospectus dated November 14, 2011:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109211007568/e46179_424b2.pdf

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 19617. As used in this pricing supplement, the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Supplemental Terms of the Notes

For purposes of this offering, the Contingent Digital Return will be equal to the Maximum Return. Accordingly, if a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, your payment at maturity will reflect a fixed return equal to the Contingent Digital Return/Maximum Return of 10.00%.

What Is the Total Return on the Notes at Maturity, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?

The following table illustrates the hypothetical total return at maturity or hypothetical payment at maturity on the notes. The “total return” as used in this pricing supplement is the number, expressed as a percentage, that results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note to \$1,000. Each hypothetical total return or hypothetical payment at maturity set forth below assumes an Initial Index Level of 1,350 and reflects the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00%, the Maximum Return of 10.00% and the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30%. Each hypothetical total return or hypothetical payment at maturity set forth below is for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual total return or payment at maturity applicable to a purchaser of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Ending Index Level	Index Return	Total Return	
		Knock-Out Event Has Not Occurred(1)	Knock-Out Event Has Occurred(2)
2430.00	80.00%	10.00%	10.00%
2227.50	65.00%	10.00%	10.00%
2160.00	60.00%	10.00%	10.00%
2025.00	50.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1890.00	40.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1755.00	30.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1620.00	20.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1485.00	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1417.50	5.00%	10.00%	5.00%
1383.75	2.50%	10.00%	2.50%
1363.50	1.00%	10.00%	1.00%
1350.00	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%
1336.50	-1.00%	10.00%	-1.00%
1282.50	-5.00%	10.00%	-5.00%
1215.00	-10.00%	10.00%	-10.00%
1080.00	-20.00%	10.00%	-20.00%
994.95	-26.30%	10.00%	-26.30%
994.82	-26.31%	N/A	-26.31%
810.00	-40.00%	N/A	-40.00%
675.00	-50.00%	N/A	-50.00%
540.00	-60.00%	N/A	-60.00%
405.00	-70.00%	N/A	-70.00%
270.00	-80.00%	N/A	-80.00%
135.00	-90.00%	N/A	-90.00%
0.00	-100.00%	N/A	-100.00%

(1) The Index closing level is greater than or equal to 994.95 (73.70% of the hypothetical Initial Index Level) on each day during the Monitoring Period.

(2) The Index closing level is less than 994.95 (73.70% of the hypothetical Initial Index Level) on at least one day during the Monitoring Period.

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the payment at maturity in different scenarios is calculated.

Example 1: A Knock-Out Event has not occurred, and the level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 1,350 to an Ending Index Level of 1,363.50. Because a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, the investor receives a fixed return equal to the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00%, for a payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 principal amount note, regardless of the Index Return. This reflects the maximum payment at maturity on the notes.

Example 2: A Knock-Out Event has not occurred, and the level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 1,350 to an Ending Index Level of 1,282.50. Because a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, the investor receives a fixed return equal to the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00%, for a payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 principal amount note, regardless of the Index Return. This reflects the maximum payment at maturity on the notes.

Example 3: A Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 1,350 to an Ending Index Level of 1,215.00. Because a Knock-Out Event has occurred and the Index Return is -10%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$900 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -10\%) = \$900$$

Example 4: A Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 1,350 to an Ending Index Level of 1,417.50. Because a Knock-Out Event has occurred and the Index Return of 5% is less than the Maximum Return of 10.00%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,050 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 5\%) = \$1,050$$

Example 5: The level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 1,350 to an Ending Index Level of 2,025.00. Because the Index Return of 50% is greater than the Maximum Return/Contingent Digital Return of 10.00%, regardless of whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 principal amount note, the maximum payment on the notes.

The hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments on the notes shown above do not reflect fees or expenses that would be associated with any sale in the secondary market. If these fees and expenses were included, the hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments shown above would likely be lower.

Selected Purchase Considerations

- **CAPPED APPRECIATION POTENTIAL** — If a Knock-Out Event has occurred, the notes provide the opportunity to participate in the appreciation of the Index, up to the Maximum Return of 10.00% at maturity. If a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, in addition to the principal amount, you will receive at maturity a fixed return equal to the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00% on the notes, for a fixed payment at maturity of \$1,100 for every \$1,000 principal amount note. ***The maximum payment at maturity is \$1,100 per \$1,000 principal amount note. Because the notes are our unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, payment of any amount on the notes is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.***
- **RETURNS LINKED TO THE S&P 500® INDEX** — The return on the notes is linked to the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index consists of 500 component stocks selected to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. See “Equity Index Descriptions — The S&P 500® Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement no. 1-I.
- **CAPITAL GAINS TAX TREATMENT** — You should review carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I. The following discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of notes.

Based on current market conditions, in the opinion of our special tax counsel it is reasonable to treat the notes as “open transactions” that are not debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming this treatment is respected, the gain or loss on your notes should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your notes for more than a year, whether or not you are an initial purchaser of notes at the issue price. However, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court may not respect this treatment of the notes, in which case the timing and character of any income or loss on the notes could be significantly and adversely affected. In addition, in 2007 Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments, such as the notes. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice.

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or any of the component securities of the Index. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I dated November 14, 2011 and the accompanying underlying supplement no. 1-I dated November 14, 2011.

- **YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS** — The notes do not guarantee any return of principal. The return on the notes at maturity is linked to the performance of the Index and will depend on whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred and whether, and the extent to which, the Index Return is positive or negative. If the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30% on any day during the Monitoring Period, a Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the benefit provided by the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30% will terminate. If a Knock-Out Event has occurred, for every 1% that the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your notes. Under these circumstances, you could lose some or all of your initial investment at maturity.
- **YOUR MAXIMUM GAIN ON THE NOTES IS LIMITED TO THE MAXIMUM RETURN** — If the Ending Index Level is greater than the Initial Index Level, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, you will receive at maturity \$1,000 *plus* an additional return that will not exceed the Maximum Return of 10.00%, regardless of the appreciation in the Index, which may be significant.
- **CREDIT RISK OF JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.** — The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes. If we were to default on our payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the notes and you could lose your entire investment.

In particular, on June 21, 2012, Moody’s Investors Services downgraded our long-term senior debt rating to “A2” from “Aa3” as part of its review of 15 banks and securities firms with global capital markets operations. Moody’s

also maintained its “negative” outlook on us, indicating the possibility of a further downgrade. In addition, on May 11, 2012, Fitch Ratings downgraded our long-term senior debt rating to “A+” from “AA-” and placed us on negative rating watch for a possible further downgrade, and Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services changed its outlook on us to “negative” from “stable,” indicating the possibility of a future downgrade. These downgrades may adversely affect our credit spreads and the market value of the notes. See “Risk Factors” in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

These actions followed our disclosure on May 10, 2012, that our Chief Investment Office (which is part of our Corporate segment) has had, since the end of the first quarter of 2012, significant mark-to-market losses in our synthetic credit portfolio, partially offset by securities gains. These and any future losses may lead to heightened regulatory scrutiny and additional regulatory or legal proceedings against us, and may continue to adversely affect our credit ratings and credit spreads and, as a result, the market value of the notes. See “Recent Developments” in this pricing supplement; our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012; and “Risk Factors — Risk Management — JPMorgan Chase’s framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to the Firm” in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for further discussion.

- **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS** — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent and hedging our obligations under the notes. In performing these duties, our economic interests and the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. In addition, our business activities, including hedging and trading activities, could cause our economic interests to be adverse to yours and could adversely affect any payment on the notes and the value of the notes. It is possible that hedging or trading activities of ours or our affiliates could result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the notes declines. Please refer to “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Generally” in the accompanying product supplement no. 4-I for additional information about these risks.

In addition, we are currently one of the companies that make up the Index. We will not have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of the Index and the notes.

- **THE BENEFIT PROVIDED BY THE KNOCK-OUT BUFFER AMOUNT MAY TERMINATE ON ANY DAY DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD** — If the Index closing level on any day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30%, the benefit provided by the Knock-Out Buffer Amount will terminate and you will be fully exposed to any depreciation in the Index. We refer to this feature as a contingent buffer. Under these circumstances, if the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your initial investment for every 1% that the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level. You will be subject to this potential loss of principal even if the Index subsequently increases such that the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by not more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30%, or is equal to or greater than the Initial Index Level. If these notes had a non-contingent buffer feature, under the same scenario, you would have received the full principal amount of your notes plus the Contingent Digital Return at maturity. As a result, your investment in the notes may not perform as well as an investment in a security with a return that includes a non-contingent buffer.
- **YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE THE CONTINGENT DIGITAL RETURN OF 10.00% MAY TERMINATE ON ANY DAY DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD** — If the Index closing level on any day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 26.30%, you will not be entitled to receive the Contingent Digital Return of 10.00% on the notes. Under these circumstances, you may lose some or all of your initial investment at maturity and will be fully exposed to any depreciation in the Index.
- **CERTAIN BUILT-IN COSTS ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT ADVERSELY THE VALUE OF THE NOTES PRIOR TO MATURITY** — While the payment at maturity, if any, described in this pricing supplement is based on the full principal amount of your notes, the original issue price of the notes includes the agent’s commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. As a result, and as a general matter, the price, if any, at which JPMS will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price, and any sale prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you. This secondary market price will also be affected by a number of factors aside from the agent’s commission and hedging costs, including those referred to under “Many Economic and Market Factors Will Impact the Value of the Notes” below.
The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity.
- **NO INTEREST OR DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OR VOTING RIGHTS** — As a holder of the notes, you will not receive interest payments, and you will not have voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of securities composing the Index would have.
- **RISK OF A KNOCK-OUT EVENT OCCURRING IS GREATER IF THE INDEX IS VOLATILE** — The likelihood that the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount on any day during the Monitoring Period, thereby triggering a Knock-Out Event, will depend in large part on the volatility of the Index — the frequency and magnitude of changes in the level of the Index.
- **LACK OF LIQUIDITY** — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. JPMS intends to offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMS is willing to buy the notes.
- **MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL IMPACT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** — In addition to the level of the

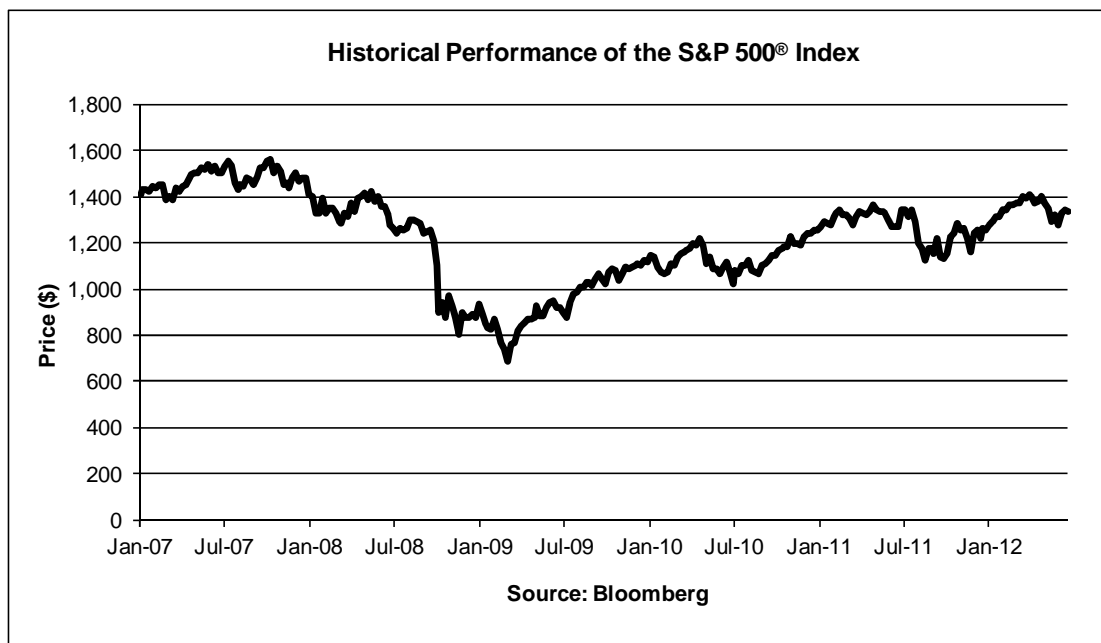
Index on any day, the value of the notes will be impacted by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- the actual and expected volatility of the Index;
- the time to maturity of the notes;
- whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred or is expected to occur;
- the dividend rates on the equity securities underlying the Index;
- interest and yield rates in the market generally;
- a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the S&P 500® Index based on the weekly historical Index closing levels from January 5, 2007 through June 22, 2012. The Index closing level on June 22, 2012 was 1,335.02. We obtained the Index closing levels below from Bloomberg Financial Markets, without independent verification.

The historical Index closing levels should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Index closing level on the Observation Date or any day during the Monitoring Period. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.



Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as our special products counsel, when the notes offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by us and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such notes will be our valid and binding obligations, enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), *provided* that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the federal laws of the United States of America, the laws of the State of New York and the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and its authentication of the notes and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated March 29, 2012, which was filed as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K by us on March 29, 2012.