## Supplementary materials

- **Figure S1** Context scoring matrix measures the similarity of Kozak sequence (human)
- **Figure S2** Distribution of all feature scores in human
- **Figure S3** Distribution of all feature scores in mouse
- **Figure S4** Correlations (r) of features indicates redundant features in mouse
- **Figure S5** Feature selection by using *L*1-logistic regression in mouse
- **Figure S6** Training *L*1-logistic regression model on the dataset of **a** ribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs; **b** noribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs in human
- **Figure S7** Training *L*1-logistic regression model on the dataset of **a** ribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs; **b** noribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs in mouse
- **Table S1.** Sequence features were considered to influence the ribosomal association
- **Table S2.** Low-redundant features in human and mouse



**Figure S1** Context scoring matrix measures the similarity of Kozak sequence (human). We calculated the context scoring matrix from 5,000 CDSs (see "Method"). This indicates a Kozak sequence motif (gcc[a/g]ccATGg) surrounding the start codon.





**Figure S2** Distribution of all feature scores in human. Each feature was ranked by -log(KS p-value), in which KS represents two samples Kolmogorov-Smirnov test between ribo-lncRNAs (red) and noribolncRNAs (blue).



**Figure S2** Distribution of all feature scores in human (continued).





**Figure S3** Distribution of all feature scores in mouse. Each feature was ranked by -log(KS p-value), in which KS represents two samples Kolmogorov-Smirnov test between ribo-lncRNAs (red) and noribolncRNAs (blue).





**Figure S3** Distribution of all feature scores in mouse (continued).



**Figure S4** Correlations (r) of features indicates redundant features in mouse. **a** Correlations of all extracted features shows that features of several sub-regions are highly correlated (redundant). **b** After removing high redundant ( | r | > 0.8 ) features, we obtained a low redundant feature set for further analysis in this study.



**Figure S5** Feature selection by using *L*1-logistic regression in mouse. Total data was separated into 80% for training the model and 20% for the calculation of accuracy (blue dashed line, left y-axis). On the x-axis, C indicates the inverse of regularization strength. As C is increased, the number of features with non-zero coefficients (right y-axis) is increased and the model becomes more complicated. The black dashed line shows the final model chosen in this study, and outputs 9 features with non-zero coefficients. These features were ranked by the absolute value of coefficient, which represents the importance for prediction, and shown in the upper left.







**Figure S6** Training *L*1-logistic regression model on the dataset of **a** ribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs; **b** noribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs in human.



**Figure S7** Training *L*1-logistic regression model on the dataset of **a** ribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs; **b** noribo-lncRNAs and mRNAs in mouse.

No.	Feature	Description	
<b>Basic</b>			
$\mathbf{1}$	fLen	$Log10(length+1)$ of the mature lncRNA	
$\overline{2}$	gc	G+C content of the mature lncRNA	
<b>RNA</b> splicing			
3	nE	Number of exons	
4	fELen	$Log_{10}(length+1)$ of the first exon	
5	minELen	$Log10(length+1)$ of the shortest exon	
6	maxELen	$Log10(length+1)$ of the longest exon	
7	avgELen	$Log_{10}(averaged_length+1)$ of exons	
8	fEgc	$G+C$ content of the first exon	
9	minEgc	$G+C$ content of the shortest exon	
10	maxEgc	$G+C$ content of the longest exon	
11	avgEgc	Averaged G+C content of exons	
12	flLen	$Log_{10}(length+1)$ of the first intron	
13	minlLen	$Log10(length+1)$ of the shortest intron	
14	maxlLen	$Log_{10}(length+1)$ of the longest intron	
15	avglLen	$Log_{10}(averaged_length+1)$ of introns	
16	flgc	$G+C$ content of the first intron	
17	minlgc	$G+C$ content of the shortest intron	
18	maxlgc	$G+C$ content of the longest intron	
19	avglgc	Averaged G+C content of introns	

**Table S1. Sequence features were considered to influence the ribosomal association.**

Putative ORF (pORF: primary ORF; fORF: first ORF; uORF: upstream ORF)



## K-mer frequency



## **Table S1. Sequence features (continued).**



## **Table S2. Low-redundant features in human and mouse.**

