Properties of buffer used for CD	wavelength limit (nm)
10 mM Potassium Phosphate, 100 mM Potassium Fluoride	185
10 mM Potassium Phosphate, 100 mM $(NH_4)_2SO_4$	185
10 mM Potassium Phosphate, 50 mM Na_2SO_4	185
10 mM Potassium Phosphate, 100 mM KCl	195
20 mM Sodium Phosphate, 100 mM NaCl	195
PBS: 9.33 mM Potassium Phosphate, 136 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 0.6 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.9 mM $CaCl_2$	200
2 mM HEPES, 50 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT	200
50 mM TRIS, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA	201

values for 0.1 mg/ml protein in 0.1 cm cell.

- DMSO and formamides have high absorbance and cannot be used for CD measurments
- Buffers can contain up to 20% glycerol, but at this concentration lower wavelength limit is 200 nm
- Organic solvents, like HEXANE, HAXAFLUOROPROPANOL, TRIFLUOROETHANOL are transparent below 185 nm, but will change structure of proteins.

Taken from publication:

Greenfield, N. J.,Using Circular Dichroism Spectra to Estimate Protein Secondary Structure, NATURE (2006) 1:2876-2890