$$e \in \mathrm{Ext}^{n-1}(M;\, \mathcal{J}_Z,\, \Lambda^n \mathcal{E}^*).$$

For example, $n = 3$

$\Rightarrow$ $0 \longrightarrow \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda^2\mathcal{E}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^* \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_Z \longrightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $0 \longrightarrow \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda^2\mathcal{E}^* \longrightarrow \ker\alpha \longrightarrow 0 \cdots ①$

$0 \longrightarrow \ker\alpha \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}_Z \longrightarrow 0 \cdots ②$

$\Rightarrow$ By ①, we have $e_1 \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(M;\, \ker\alpha,\, \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^*)$
By ②, " $e_1' \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(M;\, \mathcal{J}_Z,\, \ker\alpha)$.

$\Rightarrow$ By 3 on P707,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Ext}^1(M;\, \mathcal{J}_Z,\, \ker\alpha) & \otimes & \mathrm{Ext}^1(M;\, \ker\alpha,\, \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^*) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Ext}^2(M;\, \mathcal{J}_Z,\, \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^*) \\ \psi & & \psi & & \psi \\ e_1 & \otimes & e_1' & \longmapsto & e_2 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$ $0 \to \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^* \to \Lambda^2\mathcal{E}^* \to \mathcal{E}^* \to \mathcal{J}_Z \to 0$ gives an element

$$e_2 \in \mathrm{Ext}^2(M;\, \mathcal{J}_Z,\, \Lambda^3\mathcal{E}^*).$$

See P82 ~ P87 MacLane, Homology for details.

In the spectral sequence relating global and local Ext's we consider

$$d_{n-1} : H^0(M:\, \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathcal{O}}^{n-1}(\mathcal{J}_Z,\, \Lambda^n\mathcal{E}^*)) \longrightarrow H^n(M,\, \Lambda^n\mathcal{E}^*),$$

where we have used the isomorphism